

RUSSIA TO JOIN
IN CONFERENCE
ON ECONOMICS

Soviet Government Reaches
Decision After Settle-
ment of Swiss Conflict

PUBLIC OPINION IS
QUITE PESSIMISTIC

Taking Part in the Disarma-
ment Conference Is Fore-
shadowed as a Result

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, April 30.—Comment on
the decision of the Soviet Govern-
ment to send a delegation to the
Economic Conference at Geneva gen-
erally emphasizes three points:

1. The decision to send a dele-
gation, notwithstanding the fact that
the League of Nations did not send
a second invitation, following the
settlement of the Soviet-Swiss con-
flict, shows that the dispute with
Switzerland over the Vorovsky in-
cident was the genuine cause of Soviet
nonparticipation in the previous
League conferences and not an in-
sincere pretext as was sometimes
stated abroad.

2. The sending of a delegation
does not mean that the Soviet Gov-
ernment is prepared to make any
concessions regarding the Soviet
state monopoly of foreign trade.

3. Soviet public opinion views the
prospect of the conference leading to
practical results very pessimistically.
Istaitia declares that "all the actual
causes of the difficult position of
the world's economic life were care-
fully removed from the program of
the conference."

The Soviet agreement to partici-
pate in the Economic Conference
almost entirely forebodes a similar
decision regarding the disarmament
conference.

Geneva Corroborates

Acceptance by Russia
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

GENEVA, April 30.—The Christian
Science Monitor representative is
able to corroborate the report that
the Soviet Government has accepted
the invitation to participate in the
Economic Conference. Four Russian
delegates will be given a free hand
to express their views, but welcome
as the news is of Russia's participa-
tion, it is wondered what contribu-
tion the delegates can make to the
discussions. For one of the con-
ference's chief objects is to discuss
the best methods of freeing trade
from the shackles which have been
placed on it by the tariff policy
pursued by Europe since the war.

Now in Russia there is no free-
dom in foreign trade whatever, the
Soviet Government entirely con-
trolling exports and imports, a small
amount of liberty being allowed the
retail trade only. How the tariff
policy of such a system can bring any
contribution to the economic de-
bate at Geneva remains to be seen.
Nevertheless it is recognized in
League of Nations circles that it is
all to the good that Russia should
participate in the conference, advan-
cing the cause of the League and
drawing the country out of its iso-
lation and give an opportunity for
an exchange of views which may
prove extremely valuable to both
sides. For if on one side Europe
needs to be enlightened regarding
the situation in Russia, the latter on
the other side has much to learn
from Europe.

Ramsay MacDonald Asks

"Where Is Russia Going?"
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 30.—Ramsay Mac-
donald, in a signed article, "Where
Is Russia Going?" in today's Daily
News, apropos of the decision of the
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Quotes Song to Show
German Appreciation

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO
BARON AGO VON MALTZAN,
German Ambassador to the
United States, quoted a popular
song at a banquet in his honor
here to express his country's feel-
ing toward Vice-President Dawes
and the United States. Turning to
Mr. Dawes, he said:

"When skies were grey
You came our way—
That's why we love you."

He followed with fervent
speech of thanks for the Dawes
plan to rehabilitate Germany, term-
ing it the salvation of his country.

VAST WORLD
MOVE PLANNED
TO HELP CHINA

Kuomintang Hopes to Im-
prove Nation's Prestige
With Other Countries

SHANGHAI, April 30 (AP).—The
Kuomintang, or Nationalist People's
Party, aided by the Nationalist Gov-
ernment, plans to organize Chinese
throughout the world in a vast move-
ment to aid China and improve its
prestige with other countries.

Tong peace is one of the purposes
of the movement, and to this end
the organizers of the movement in-
tend to have every Chinese restau-
rant between San Francisco and New
York visited by its workers.

The Nationalist Government has
issued an order prohibiting vessels
to enter the Yangtze River by way
of the Yangtze between sun-
down and sunrise and is insisting
that the order be obeyed.

The foreign consuls sent a note to
the Foreign Office agreeing to the
order as regards passenger vessels,
but declining to comply as far as
gunboats were concerned, saying it
was necessary for these craft to
move any hour deemed necessary.

To this note the Foreign Office has
replied insisting on compliance with
its order to cease the operation of
all vessels during the proscribed
hours.

New Treaty Urged

Two cables, bearing Peking date
lines, were received yesterday by the
American Board of Foreign Missions,
from their workers in North China,
strongly urging the fostering of con-
tinued friendly relations between
China and America, advocating a new
treaty immediately, and opposing the
participation of United States mili-
tary forces against China.

"Council meeting at Peking has
full attendance," cables the Rev.
Rowland M. Cross, secretary of the
North China Mission of the American
Board. This council includes Chinese
and foreign representatives from
eight stations, situated in the pro-
vinces of Chihli, Shantung and Shan-
si, where Congregational missionary
work is conducted. "Do all you can
to support China and United States
friendship," concluded the cable.

"It is significant and reassuring
that this representative assembly
with members from all stations,
could convene with full attendance at
Peking at this time," comments Dr.
William E. Strong, secretary of the
board in charge of China affairs.
The second cable received from the
North China Mission as a group,
strongly urges the negotiating of a
new treaty immediately and reiter-
ates the request of the other cable
that participation of United States
military forces in hostilities against
China be opposed. The cable further
urges that everything be done that
is possible to encourage optimism
regarding Chinese nationalism.

Peking to Try Mme. Borodin

LONDON, April 30 (AP).—A dispatch
to the Daily Express from Peking
says it is reported there that Mme.
Borodin, wife of the Russian citizen,
Michael Borodin, who acted as ad-
visor to the Canton Government, and
three alleged Soviet "diplomats"
detained by the Shantung gov-
ernment, are to be sent to Peking for
trial.

Mme. Borodin and three fellow
Russian travelers on the Russian
steamship Pamiet Lena were ar-
rested early in March by the Chi-
nese and taken to Tsinan-Fu. It
was charged that the "diplomats"
had in their possession
Communist propaganda.

Documents Denounced

MOSCOW, April 30 (AP).—The sec-
retariat of the executive Communist
International yesterday denounced
the documents which are alleged by
the Northern Chinese authorities to
have been seized in the Peking raid
early this month, as gross forgeries,
intended to excite public opinion
against Soviet Russia.

Early this month police and sol-
diers attached to the army of Mar-
shal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian
War Lord, raided several buildings
attached to the Soviet embassy in
Peking and seized a quantity of docu-
ments. Since then, the Northern
authorities at various times have
made public that purported to be
translations or original texts of the
documents received. These papers,
the Northern authorities charged,
showed that Soviet Russia had been
actively engaged in assisting the
Cantonese against the Northern
in the present civil war; had fur-
nished money and arms and had
been spreading propaganda.

Technology "Show" Rivals
Circus on Open House Day

Aladdin's Lamp Seems Tarnished From Disuse as Iron
Rods Are Changed Into Screws, Threaded, Head
Formed and Slotted in a Second's Time

The romance of natural science and engineering, usually hidden to lay
eyes behind a screen of slide rules and formulas, complex instruments and
technical nomenclature, was revealed in a colorful panorama of common
understanding at the annual Open House at Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology today.

Once a year Technology throws wide its doors that all may see the
research that goes on within its laboratories and the routine of its class-
rooms through the various stages of a technical education. On that day
faculty and students join forces and Technology becomes a great scientific
show as fascinating and awe-inspiring as the wonders of a circus.

The strongest strong man in the
"Greatest Show on Earth" would
blush at the ease with which machi-
nery in the materials testing labo-
ratory bend, then break, iron rods
and beams of steel, or tie iron
bars in intricate knots as if they
were bits of cord. His humility would
be complete should he chance to
see steel muscles pulling on a 10-
inch hempen ship hawser until it
breaks like a strand of knitting yarn.
Construction there could be seen to-
day a miniature dwelling house in
process of construction and he who
may have wondered why this beam
and that upright was necessary in
the building of his home could gain
understanding. Close by in the De-
partment of Civil Engineering, there
were numerous models of engineer-
ing construction, amazingly accurate
and delicate scale models of bridges,
cobwebs of latticed braces, beams
and girders no less fascinating than
the handicraft of the glass blower
who fashions crystal ships in circus
tents.

And here one could see modern
highways brought indoors for study
of soils, a comparatively new science
from which may be expected new
stores of knowledge for a better un-
derstanding of foundation engineer-
ing and highway construction.

In another room was a gallery of
photographs and drawings of great
engineering structures, bridges,
hydroelectric power plants, tall
buildings, tunnels beneath the earth,
under the waters of great rivers.

Tool Laboratory Fascinating
The black and silver midway of
the great machine tool labo-
ratory with its maze of lathes, milling
machines, and other tools of the
(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

FOREST GROWTH
TO EQUAL CUT

Further State-Federal Aid
in Conservation Asked
by Manufacturers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 30.—Further ac-
quisition by the states and the Fed-
eral Government of land for forest
restoration purposes "since this task
can never adequately be borne by
private industry alone," was urged
by the National Lumber Manufacturers
Association in resolutions adopted
at its twenty-fifth annual
convention here.

Commentation was given to the
"constructive interest being taken
by President Coolidge and the di-
rector of the bureau of the budget
in strengthening and to correct the
forest protective activities of
government departments and to pro-
mote fuller co-operation with states
and private agencies, under the
Clarke-McNary law, to effect better
fire and tax conditions that will war-
rant private as well as public forest-
growing enterprise."

"We urge continuance of this in-
terest and co-operation, both public
and private, to bring about sound
conditions for perpetuating our forest
resources and our forest industry.
And to the same end we endorse the
McSweeney bill, representing the
program of federal forest research
proposed by the National Forest Pro-
gram Committee."

The American forest program is
too intimately involved in the whole
economic and political life of the Na-
tion to be capable of solution by for-
est industries alone, stated Frank G.
Wisher of Laurel, Miss., retiring
president.

"Many people would be surprised if
they were fully acquainted with the
rapid progress industrial or private
reforestation is making," he said.
"Practically the whole of the exten-
sive redwood forest of the California
north coast is now being adminis-
tered by its owners on the basis of
sustainable yield, that is, with growth
equaling or exceeding use."

"How many realize that the owners
of the great virgin forests of
Washington and Oregon have taken
time by the forelock and with 40 or
50 per cent of cutting at the present
rate ahead of them, are taking the
steps necessary to provide that there
shall be no termination of the forest
industries in those states with the
inevitable passing of the original
timber?"

"How many people know of the
great strides permanent lumbering
is taking in the southern states
where upward of 60 large companies
whose properties are in states that
have enacted favorable legislation
are already taking active measures
to provide future forests?"

"How many know of the great
progress that is being made in New
York, Pennsylvania and New Eng-
land, where probably 15,000,000 or
20,000,000 acres of private land are
being placed on a permanent pro-
duction scheme?"

John L. Kaul of Birmingham, Ala.,
was elected president. H. B. Hewes
of Jacksonville, La., was named chair-
man of the trade extension and pub-
licity committee charged with the
expenditure of \$5,000,000 in the next
five years.

NEW YACHTS DIP
INTO NEPONSET

Two Launched Within Hour
of Each Other—One for
Brookline Man

Two large off-shore cruisers were
launched today on the Neponset
River. At 10 o'clock the 89-foot ketch
Istar, built for Harry S. Leyman of
Cincinnati, O., was sent overboard
from the George Lawley & Son Cor-
poration yard and one hour later the
schooner Maul, built for Dr. Randall
Clifford of Brookline, made its initial
dip at the Germantown yard of Fred
D. Lawley, Inc.

The launch of the Istar was wit-
nessed by Mr. Leyman and a party
of friends from Cincinnati. The ves-
sel was designed by John G. Alden
for off-shore cruising and in addition
to its half-headed ketch rig, it will
have a Winston Diesel power plant
which drives the vessel at a fair
cruising speed and radius in addition
to providing power for electric lights
and heat.

The accommodations provide for
six persons in the owner's party.
Where there will be three double
state rooms. The owner's cabin ex-
tends the full width of the vessel and
is entered from a passageway in the
cabin.

Aft of the owner's quarters is a
spacious room finished in stained
teak panel. There are transoms on
one side with sufficient sideboards
finished in attractively designed
woodwork. There is also a writing
desk built into the forward bulk-
head, which may be used as a chart
table. Entrance to the passageway
is on the forward side. Under this
deckhouse saloon is the engine room.
Aft is the galley and quarters for
captain and engineer. There is a
forecastle forward for the paid
hands. The ketch will have a crew
of eight.

The Maul, which was launched at
Germantown, is equipped with an
auxiliary power plant. Its plans are
from the board of Eldridge Mc-
Nulty. It will be used extensively
along the coast this summer.

GOOD-WILL FLYERS DUE
TO REACH GOAL MONDAY

WASHINGTON (AP).—The long
flight of the American Army aviators
to the South on a mission of good
will will come to its close at Bolling
Field here Monday afternoon.

The flyers will be greeted person-
ally by President Coolidge, whose
letter of friendship and good feeling
they carried to every principal coun-
try in Central and South America,
and by other government officials and
representatives of every nation
visited. An army band, flying the
colors of the countries whose soil the
flyers touched will hang overhead.
The flight began at San Antonio
Dec. 31 last.

MR. TAFT'S DONATION
TO FOSTER YALE GIFTS

WASHINGTON (AP).—Chief Justice
Taft has followed his own advice to
Yale Alumni that they contribute to
the \$20,000,000 Yale endowment fund
being raised to provide better pay
for members of the faculty.

A contribution of \$10,000 from the
chief justice has been received by
the fund committee here. Recently
at a "round-the-world dinner" Mr.
Taft appealed to Yale men every-
where to give generously to the fund.

MASS METHODS IN EDUCATION
BRING WARNING TO PROFESSION

Progressive Education Association Is Told They Lead to
Foundation of Guesswork

CLEVELAND, O., April 30 (Spe-
cial).—Warning against "mass pro-
duction" methods in education, anal-
agous to that in industry, was
sounded before the Progressive Edu-
cation Association's national conven-
tion by Dr. Henry C. Morrison, Uni-
versity of Chicago.

"The result, so far as the individ-
ual is concerned," he said, "is educa-
tion by chance. Dealing with things
by chance is the essence of ama-
teurism—guesswork. The modern
world requires system, a definite re-
cognition of the nature of the objec-
tives in any kind of enterprise, a
systematic procedure calculated to
attain such objectives and a willing-
ness to modify the procedure when-
ever circumstances require."

"Translated into teaching terms,
systematic work means the mapping
out of a list of objectives, each of
them conceived as corresponding to
actual growth in the individual pupil
and then a teaching process which
assumes that every individual pupil
will attain each of the objectives, or

else the teacher will know why he
does not, or cannot."

Problem Is Perseverance
"If it be so important a matter as
ability to foot up correctly a column
of figures, then the problem, sys-
tematically conceived, consists in
keeping at the task until every pupil
has acquired the ability desired."

"If the pupil does not acquire, or
is slow in acquiring, the learning
which is set up, it is not a problem
of marking him 70 per cent and
passing him on, but rather one of
finding why he has not learned, cor-
recting the trouble and seeing that
he does learn."

"Of more than 100 pupils studied
intensively mostly at high school
level, who for some reason were not
doing their work and were getting
farther and farther away from any
right sort of adjustment in life, the
great majority were found to be vic-
tims of guesswork teaching in the
earlier grades and in the high school
itself."

"Carefully working back for the
(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

104TH VETERANS
HOLD EXERCISES
AT STATE HOUSE

Unveiling of Mural Paint-
ing of Honor Ends Regi-
ment's Reunion

The unveiling at the State House
today of the mural painting by Rich-
ard L. Andrew of the ceremony in
which the colors of the 104th In-
fantry were decorated with the Croix
de Guerre marked the climax of a
two-day reunion of the veterans and
members of that regiment.

This ceremony followed exercises
in the Gardner Auditorium and a
parade of the regiment in which ap-
proximately 1000 veterans marched
and were reviewed by Governor Ful-
ler, Hanford MacNider, Assistant
Secretary of War, and Gen. George
A. L. Dumont, military attaché of the
French Embassy.

It was the regiment's eighth an-
nual observance of "Armistice Day,"
the day on that October, 1918, the
French Army placed on its regimen-
tal standard the Croix de
Guerre with palm awarded to the
regiment for its holding of the line
at the Bois Brule near Apremont
against heavy German attacks on
April 10 and 11, 1918, the first deca-
ration ever conferred upon an Ameri-
can regiment by a foreign govern-
ment.

This scene, which took place on
a little hill near Boucq in the Toul
sector, is the subject of Mr. Andrew's
painting, a panel 18 feet
wide and 9 feet high with am-
ple space for the sides showing figures
of Columbia and of Gallia and Joan
of Arc.

Later a bronze tablet will be
placed beneath the painting, bear-
ing the words spoken by General
Ferdinand Foch, commander in chief
of the French army, at the signing of
the armistice: "I am proud to
decorate the flag of the country
which has come to our aid in the
fight for liberty."

Painting in Hall of Honor

The painting was unveiled by Mrs.
George H. Shelton, whose husband
was commander of the regiment at
Apremont. Gen. Alfred F. Foote,
state commissioner of public safety,
and Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, quar-
termaster-general, U. S. A., both for-
mer commanders of the war-time
regiment, were among those present
at the unveiling, together with Col.
Paul J. Norton, former regimental
adjutant and commander of the pres-
ent 104th Infantry, M. N. G. The
painting occupies a place on the
east wall of the Hall of Honor, the
third floor corridor of the State
House, while the regimental flag, with
its decoration, rests in the Hall
of Flags.

Today's program of festivities be-
gan with a breakfast given by the
Crosby-Pishon Post of the Ameri-
can Legion to members of the 104th
Infantry Veterans Association at the
University Club. The veterans were
welcomed by Wellington Wells,
president of the Senate, representing
Governor Fuller, and were addressed
by General Dumont, who emphasized
the friendliness of feelings between
France and America.

"The French do not forget," he
said, speaking of his nation's grati-
tude for American aid during the
World War, and he assured the men
that those who attend the American
Legion convention in Paris this year
will find the reports of animosity
toward Americans to be groundless
and find themselves heartily wel-
comed."

MADE HONORARY COMRADES

General Cheatham also spoke, and
Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was
presented. General Dumont and Gen-
eral Edwards were made honorary
comrades in the association, an honor
previously bestowed only upon Lieut-
Commander John Philip Sousa.

The veterans' association this morn-
ing, at its business meeting, elected
the following officers:

Honorary commander, B. Frank
Cheatham, Washington; commander,
Harold C. Woodruff, Holyoke; first
vice-commander, Edwin A. Holmes,
Boston; second vice-commander,
George L. Larkin, Greenfield; treas-
urer, George A. Roberts, Spring-
field.

Next year's reunion will be held at
(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

An Arbor Day Duty and a Pleasant One



Governor Fuller and Gen. A. L. Dumont Decorating the State House Lawn. The
Boy Holding the Governor's Hat Will Have Something to Tell the Family.

TREES PLANTED
BY OFFICIALS

Governor and Mayor Act
at Special Arbor Day
Exercises

Governor Fuller today wielded a
shovel on the grounds in front of the
State House and planted a cut leaf
maple in observance of Arbor Day.

Accompanied by Gen. George A.
L. Dumont, military attaché of the
French Embassy, attending the
104th celebration in Boston today,
Commander William McGinnis of
the American Legion, William A. L.
Bazeley, Harris A. Reynolds and
Frank W. Whitty, representing the
Massachusetts Committee on Ameri-
can Forest Week, the Governor did a
workmanlike job in handling the
spade.

Before he started work, he called
upon General Dumont, Commander
McGinnis and Mr. Bazeley, Commis-
sioner of Conservation, to take
active part in the ceremony by han-
dling the shovel.

About the same hour, Mayor
Nichols planted a tree, a Linden,
in the Boston Common, near the
Park Street subway station, aided
by William D. Long, Park Commis-
sioner. About 500 persons attended
the planting. Other cities and towns
in many parts of the State also ob-
served the day with tree plantings,
many of them in their town forests.

POWERS CONSIDERING
SCHELDT DISPUTE

France and England Have
Been Approached

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 30.—It is anticipated
that the dispute between Holland
and Belgium over the Scheldt will
receive an international solution,
either through the mediation of
France and England, which have al-
ready been approached by Brussels,
or by the arbitration of the League
of Nations. An exchange of views is
proceeding between Brussels, Paris
and London, and Belgium has been
advised to display patience. The dis-
agreement is the latest in a series
of Dutch-Parliamentary disputes
disposed to accept the new treaty which
was supported by both governments.
Its eventual rejection was unex-
pected.

The treaty indorsed the abolition
of Belgian neutrality and recognized
Belgian liberty of navigation on the
Scheldt by means of canals. The
Dutch felt that Antwerp gained at
the expense of Dutch ports. The
question is regarded as not local but
European, and direct negotiations
were abandoned and an appeal made
to the great powers.

Nevertheless it is acknowledged
that it is a delicate matter for other
nations to take up a subject on
which the Dutch Parliament has pro-
nounced. One of the Belgian sug-
gestions is to insist on the strict ap-
plication of the obsolete 1839 treaty,
and thus force Holland to admit that
it must be modified in accordance
with modern conditions.

FRANCE SEEKS TO
BAR BRITISH COAL

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 30.—The British
view with alarm the developments in
France seeking to exclude British
coal from the French markets. The
French Government appears to be
giving active support to the plans of
the well-organized French coal pro-
ducers to bar the British product by
favorable freight rates, virtually
amounting to a subsidy. The French
mines employ one-third the number
of British miners, but the mines are
more efficient and the industry is
closely co-operative.

The French claim that their own
coal, will be sufficient to supply the
market, thus saving \$24,000,000 paid
for British coal last year, and help-
ing to restore France's adverse trade
balance.

CANADIAN PULPWOOD EXPORT

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30 (AP).—Ex-
ports of pulpwood from Canada to
the United States in March showed
an increase of 55,127 cords, the
Canadian Department of Commerce
states. The total exports for March
were 215,534 cords, at \$1,954,435.

FLOOD RUSHES
THROUGH GAPS
TORN IN LEVEE

Waters Embrace Louisiana
Towns That New Orleans
May Be Saved

DYNAMITE UPROOTS
SIXTY-FOOT BREACH

Expect 1,000,000 Cubic Feet
a Minute to Be Diverted From
Mississippi's Crest

MEMPHIS, April 30 (AP).—Appar-
ently seriously concerned over con-
ditions revealed to him in a week's
tour of the flooded Mississippi River
Valley from Memphis to New
Orleans, Herbert Hoover, Secretary
of Commerce, passed here today for
a conference with Red Cross officials
and to reinforce the Red Cross
appeal for relief funds in a nation-
ally broadcast address tonight before
continuing to Washington to report
personally to President Coolidge.

He found the conditions in the vast

led to believe that the Government would adopt a program of prevention.

"We realize in New Orleans that the authorities are doing everything possible under the circumstances and there is no criticism of these efforts but with the latest rise in the river level, it is certain that Congress will see the need of immediate action to prevent recurrences."

Mr. Nicholson said he did not see why it should be New Orleans' problem or the problem of Louisiana. The river drains 36 states, depositing their flood waters at the gates of New Orleans, which must maintain constant vigil to prevent the river washing over the levees there. He said, however, he has no apprehension of New Orleans being flooded, and while many newspapers recently published pictures of flood conditions there this was not from the river, but because of a 14-inch rain which temporarily flooded some sections and was soon drained off.

CHURCHES JOIN PLEA FOR FLOOD RELIEF AID

Need of additional contributions to the Mississippi flood fund of the Boston Metropolitan Red Cross Chapter for which approximately \$80,000 has now been raised is emphasized in a statement today by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

"An opportunity is now given to the churches of Greater Boston to assist in the relief of our fellow countrymen caught in the disaster of the great flood," the statement says. "Money is needed immediately. Christian sympathy points in the direction of the stricken area. In these churches let these sufferers be commended to the generous interest of all Christian people. Let the immediate need be urged. This appeal may appropriately be given a place in all services tomorrow. Gifts for the Red Cross that may be given through church treasurers are sent directly to Roy Cushman at the Red Cross headquarters, 45 Newbury Street, Boston."

As an added contribution to the fund it is announced that the receipts from the performances of "Pickwick" at the Majestic Theater next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be turned over to the relief committee.

RUSSIA TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow Government to send delegates to the Economic Conference at Geneva opening on May 4, says that Russia still remains an "uncertain shadow" at the back of the European political stage. The ex-Prime Minister, however, now appears to believe that there is a difference between the Soviet "administrative authorities and the propaganda of the international, whose revolutionary activities are operating in strategic points throughout the world. Despite the experience of the past, Mr. MacDonald would trust Russia's administrative authorities. He declares: "The economic basis upon which Russia is built is neither a menace to nor the concern of Europe. . . . Russia as an example in no manner; it is only a warning or an encouragement if it fails or makes good. Europe must, therefore, get into relations with the Russian Government of a normal kind (SIC)."

"Denouncing as fanatics, men and governments 'who have persecuted themselves' that Russian Communism is the accused thing with no terms of any kind should be made," the Daily News says editorially that "the invitation of the League of Nations to the Soviets to attend the Geneva conference is a formal public repudiation of the underlying assumption of anti-Bolshevik fanatics."

Critics of Mr. MacDonald recall that when he was Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on October 24, 1924, the British Foreign Office wrote Mr. Rakovsky the now-famous denunciation of the Zinoviev letter, in which it was charged that the Russian Government and the Third International were one and the same. An excerpt from that letter reads: "No one who understands the constitution and the relationships of the Communist International will doubt its intimate connection and contact with the Soviet Government."

"No government will ever tolerate an arrangement with a foreign government, by which the latter is in formal diplomatic relations of a correct kind with it, whilst at the same time a propagandist body organically

connected with that foreign government encourages and even orders the subjects of the former to plot and plan revolutions for its overthrow. Such conduct is not only a grave departure from the rules of international comity but a violation of specific solemn undertakings, repeatedly given to His Majesty's government."

Little Entente to Confer With Czechoslovakia

BUCHAREST, April 30.—A conference between the Little Entente and Czechoslovakia next month, it is understood, will seriously consider proposals for improving the economic relations between the component states. Rumania's delegation will probably include economic experts, and it is also semi-officially announced that preliminary discussions relative to the removal of existing trade barriers between the Little Entente states will begin at the next Geneva conference.

The Rumanian viewpoint seems to be that an understanding ought easily to be reached between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and this country to cover not only the granting of preferential tariff treatment, but also for improving transportation communications between the three states and the establishment of free customs zones. Rumania also desires the support of the other Little Entente countries in its differences with the European Danube Commission which will probably be brought to the attention of the Geneva parley.

BOSTON MANUFACTURER RETURNS FROM ABROAD

When the North German Lloyd liner Berlin reaches New York today, several prominent passengers will embark, including Dr. Hugo Eckener, who piloted the dirigible Los Angeles across the Atlantic for delivery to the United States. He is on a business trip.

The Bavarian Minister of Finance, Dr. Krausneck, is also on the Berlin, coming to New York to sign a loan which prominent bankers have made to the state of Bavaria. Theodore K. Guth, Boston manufacturer, is another passenger.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate north winds.
Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light breeze from the south; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Official Temperatures
(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 42
Atlantic City 50
Boston 48
Buffalo 40
Calgary 30
Chicago 40
Cincinnati 40
Denver 40
Detroit 40
Houston 40
Los Angeles 40
Miami 40
New Orleans 40
New York 40
Philadelphia 40
Pittsburgh 40
Portland, Me. 40
San Francisco 40
Seattle 40
St. Louis 40
Washington 40
Wichita 40

High Tide at Boston
Saturday, 11:26 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:12 p. m.



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AGENTS EVERYWHERE
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await the selection of the discriminating shopper—all with Jays seal of good taste and priced most moderately!
Coats, Dresses, Hats, Sportswear, Stockings, Silk Underwear, Accessories.

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TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Electric Floor Surfacing and Waxing
Largest and finest equipment. This is the modern method of restoring old floors to their natural beauty. Our service includes sending a capable man to quote prices without charge.
Also Supply Material, Lay and Finish Complete. All kinds of hardwood floors.

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Chocolates and Bon Bons
Wonderful in its chocolate blend and in great variety of pure, delicious fillings. Only one store—Little Bldg., Arcade. Mail orders accepted. TEL. D. PAGE INC., 200 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Chilton Pen Company
70 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

UNITING PUBLIC TO GOVERNMENT PROMOTED BY WOMEN VOTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 30.—Voters' indifference to their privilege was discussed in a statement presented on behalf of the League of Women Voters in session here by the president, Miss Belle Sherwin, to President Coolidge.

"Relating the people's interest to the failure of government is the persistent problem of a successful democracy." Through studies the league has made it has come to the conclusion that the people's voting habits are better than they are collectively reputed to be.

"There are factors entering into the extremely low percentage of votes as usually estimated that are not due to indifference. These include restrictive requirements, literacy tests, and qualifications, lack of provision for convenient registration, absentee voting, and complicated ballot forms which result in defective ballots. In many states the issues are decided at the primaries. It is also a question whether voters are interested in the government because many people neglect to vote at any given election, they are necessarily lacking in a sense of civic responsibility."

Tradition of Nonparticipation
"We admit, Mr. President, the truth of the popular belief that in non-voting women are the worst offenders, but we venture the reminder that the women of this generation have been born and brought up in a tradition of nonparticipation in government. The League of Women Voters accepts as its particular mission the endeavor to overcome as rapidly as possible this tradition by unrelenting efforts to instill in women a sense of responsibility toward government."

"We have come here today, Mr. President, to assure you as the head of this government of our loyal cooperation in every effort for the successful working out of the great American experiment in democracy."

From experimental surveys of the voting habit made by the league in selected communities in five states presented at the final session of the council, the following conclusions were drawn:

"1. The percentage of women who use their vote is lower than that of men in other words, women are poorer voters than men.
"2. The head of the family holds the best record as a voter. Next to the head of the family are the son and daughter, and last, the wife.
"3. Persons belonging to the middle-aged group have the largest voting percentage; those of the youngest group the lowest voting percentage."

"Francis"
Hairdresser
wishes to announce the opening of her new shop at
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Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tel. Xas. 5116
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Jewelry, Diamonds
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Oriental Rugs
A recent shipment of 300 Oriental Rugs from our firm in Bagdad, are now on display at our offices.
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A Distinct Innovation
IN SHOE MERCHANDISING
IN THE future all NETTLETON shoes will be marked with a little symbol on the sole to indicate the method employed in making them.

Modern practice has made it possible to produce shoes which look so much alike, although radically different inside, that even experts find it difficult to readily determine just how some of them are made.

We are heartily in accord with this system of identification now being rapidly adopted in the shoe industry in which there is a symbol for each type of shoe as follows:

W T M L S
GOODYEAR WELT GOODYEAR TURBO McKay STITCH LYTNA STITCH

We believe that the purchaser has a right to know how the shoe is made. NETTLETON shoes are all made by the Goodyear Welt process and will therefore have the welt symbol stamped in the shank of each shoe.

It is placed there in order that all may tell at a glance just how the shoe is made.

THE NETTLETON SHOP
292 WASHINGTON STREET
Opposite School Street
BOSTON

Chilton Pen Company
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Chilton Pen Company
70 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Chilton Pen Company
70 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Chilton Pen Company
70 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

MASS METHODS IN EDUCATION BRING WARNING TO PROFESSION

(Continued from Page 1)
purpose of finding the trouble, finding it and applying the corrective results in most cases in restoring the individual to the right relations with the school, with his duties and with the world."

Elsewhere in his paper on "The Individual Adjustment of High School Pupils," Dr. Morrison said: "To speak of education itself as being fundamentally the process of individual adjustment is only to use a semi-profound term for what is commonly called good bringing up. The product is not, or should not be, a person who has learned what to do in each of many possible situations, but rather an individual who has become the kind of a person who senses the right thing to do in all sorts of situations."

"It is worth the while to distinguish between education and erudition. One of the most burdensome handicaps under which the upbringing of children and young people has always had to labor has been the prestige of organized knowledge. The effect is, of course, a false emphasis so far as general non-specialized education is concerned. Knowledge is of little value for its own sake; it is of great value in so far as it contributes to the development of a strong and capable and right-thinking person. It is not of primary consequence what an individual knows; it is of first importance what the individual is now and what he is coming to be."

Other speakers during the evening meeting were William B. Curry of England, who spoke on "Co-education or Segregation of High School," and

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Walk-Over
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A delightfully smart pump in Pastel Parchment Calf. Appliqued in a novel manner with harmonizing effect.

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A Distinct Innovation
IN SHOE MERCHANDISING
IN THE future all NETTLETON shoes will be marked with a little symbol on the sole to indicate the method employed in making them.

Modern practice has made it possible to produce shoes which look so much alike, although radically different inside, that even experts find it difficult to readily determine just how some of them are made.

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\$1000 in the Bank
makes a fine nest egg and it's not so hard to save as you think. Get started—keep at it and the thousand is yours. Come in.

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You Can Sign 9,000 Checks at One Filling

PROBABLY you don't want to sign 9,000 checks, but you are interested in a pen with a 9,000-signature capacity—double that of other self-filling pens.

Chilton Pens require filling half as often as other self-filling pens—because they hold twice the ink.

And you get this bonus—extra writing capacity in a pen the same size as others—at the same prices. The Chilton extra ink supply is due to a simple unfilling filling method perfected by the man who invented the self-filling pen.

Ask your dealer to show you how the Chilton fills and why it holds twice the ink. Guaranteed unconditionally as to quality, workmanship and satisfactory service—\$1.50 to \$7.00.

Twice the Ink

\$3.50 to \$7.00

Five well-known fountain pens of similar size and price were compared with the Chilton Pen selling at \$7.00. The average ink capacity of these five pens was 35 drops—while the Chilton held 81 drops.

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MR. ACOSTA OUT OF PARIS FLIGHT

Gives Clear Field to Mr. Chamberlin—Calls Weight Handicap to Hop

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 30.—Bert Acosta, who with Clarence D. Chamberlin, made the world's airplane endurance records here a few weeks ago in the big Bellanca monoplane, has stepped aside in favor of Mr. Chamberlin for the New York-Paris flight. Mr. Chamberlin, therefore, will accompany Lloyd W. Bertaud, navigator, on the flight some time next week.

The stepping aside of Mr. Acosta came voluntarily. It was that he realized the decision was a delicate one for Charles Levine, chairman of the board of the Columbia Aircraft Corporation, and in order to clarify the situation announced that he would not let his name be considered.

Mr. Chamberlin also had announced he was willing to retire in favor of Mr. Acosta, but Mr. Acosta would not have it this way. As neither Mr. Acosta nor Mr. Chamberlin are navigators, it was necessary to call in Mr. Bertaud, a mail pilot who is an expert navigator.

Mr. Acosta wrote a letter to Mr.

Levine in which he said he was too heavy—50 pounds heavier than Mr. Chamberlin.

"I have watched the useful load of the plane increase day by day," he wrote, "and it seems that every pound counts. I cannot help realize, therefore, that the 50 pounds difference between Clarence and myself gives him an advantage that will materially advance the possibility of success, and for that reason I wish to withdraw in his favor."

Mr. Acosta spoke of the mail pilot way with which Mr. Chamberlin handled the airplane last week, when with two little girls up for a night one of the landing gears became loose and made landing a very hazardous task.

Mr. Levine said Mr. Acosta will remain as chief pilot of the Columbia Aircraft Corporation, a position he has held for several months.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION OPENS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 30.—The Royal Academy's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary exhibition opens at Burlington House, Monday, with hundreds of canvases, two of which are especially notable. Mrs. Dod Procter's "Morning" and W. W. Russell's "Isabella."

There are nearly 300 more exhibits than last year, all representing the best in contemporary British art.

Radio Board Warns Stations to Guarantee Free Speech

Unfairness Will Lead to Public Demand on Congress for Censorship, Members Say

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Federal Radio Commission, without the legal power to censor programs or to punish broadcasters for interfering or infringing with freedom of speech over their stations has warned operators that their failure to observe the fundamental law of the land on the liberty of public address will result in retaliatory legislation by Congress.

The Radio Commission does not desire censorship. It is of the opinion that neither the public nor the radio stations wish such regulation. But, unless stations are fair in their relations with individuals and toward issues, the commission is convinced that the public will demand rigid supervision of programs.

Studying Actual Practice
When the commission, soon after its organization, held a series of public hearings on radio problems it was advised by members of Congress to observe carefully the operation of the new law so as to be prepared to make recommendations for improvements and revisions to the next Congress.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Joint Congressional Conference Committee which formulated the radio law, cautioned the commission to give particular attention to the question of censorship. It was made clear by these congressional leaders that they were prepared to take drastic steps to protect the right of free speech.

Under the radio law the commission has absolutely no authority to censor programs. Section 18 of the act specifies, however, that a station which allows one legally qualified candidate to use its equipment was to give all other legally qualified candidates the same privilege. The law also empowers the commission to take curbing action against stations violating the laws of decency.

Supervision Not Desirable
Through its control in the granting of licenses the commission does, however, possess a powerful censorship, though only by indirect means. It is the view of the commission that this should be the extent of its authority to regulate broadcasting. The commission, it was explained, would regard as lamentable the establishment of supervision over programs. It is, therefore, strongly stressing upon stations the importance of the greatest care in their dealing with the problem of free speech.

"Free speech was granted all the people by the Constitution," Henry A. Bellows, commissioner, declared. "The commission does not want to censor programs, and I am sure that the broadcasters do not want censorship. But unless these broadcasters are fair and just, there will rise a public demand for such regulation."

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Spring Needle Knit, \$1.00, \$1.50
Rayon Silk, \$3.00

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MEN'S WEAR
236 Huntington Avenue
Atlantic Building
71-79 Hanover Street, Boston
Established 1814 The First Store Here in Boston

27 ARE HONORED FOR HEROIC ACTS

Carnegie Medals and Fund Awarded—Seven Heroes Paid Supreme Sacrifice

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Seven of the 27 persons rewarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its meeting here, late today, paid the supreme sacrifice in the commission of heroic deeds.

Two silver medals and 25 bronze medals, with financial awards totaling more than \$25,000, were given to heroes and their dependents, as pensions, and for educational and other worthy purposes. The citations, heralding new heroes and heroines, covered the cases of six girls, ranging in age from 11 to 21 years.

The seven men who sacrificed their lives in the commission of heroic deeds were:

Lester C. Dunham of Rural Route 1, Pulaski, Mich., 11-year-old school boy. He rescued one girl from the water at Pulaski on March 12, 1924, and went to the aid of a second girl. His father, M. M. Dunham, Pulaski, received a silver medal.

Clayton Stakater, Whiting Road, rural route, Webster, N. Y., attempted to save a boy from the waters at Rochester, N. Y., July 8, 1924. Bronze medal to his father, Charles Stakater.

Carl Donner, R. R. 1, Saint Clairsville, O., tried to rescue a girl from the water at St. Clairsville, Sept. 7, 1925. Bronze medal to his father, Newton S. Donner.

David H. Siff, Hotel Earle, 103 Waverly Place, New York City, 17-year-old student, attempted to save a girl from the water at Griggstown, N. J., June 29, 1926. His mother, Mary L. Siff, received a bronze medal.

Santi Violante, 331 Washington Street, Dedham, Mass., 16, tried to save a boy from Charles River, Dedham, Nov. 30, 1925. Rose Palanski, his mother, received a bronze medal.

William D. Price, Level Green, Ky., a crossing watchman, slain by a train when he attempted to save a woman from being struck by the locomotive at Hartwell, O., June 27, 1926. Fred Price, his son, received a bronze medal and benefits for a dependent daughter.

Thomas Jefferson Tackett, 4243 Oak Street, New Boston, O., saved one girl and sacrificed his life when he went to the aid of another who was struggling in the water at East Liverpool, O., June 27, 1926. John M. Tackett, his father, was awarded a bronze medal.

The girls cited as heroines and awarded bronze medals are:

Susan Ruth Sherwood, 1834 Garfield Road, Cleveland, O., aged 11 years, saved a companion from the water at Lakeside, O., July 1, 1925.

Betty C. Taylor, 19, of 14 Ripley Place, Buffalo, N. Y., saved a man from the water at West Irving, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1925.

Susanna Mizerak, 11 of 81 Mohawk Street, Little Falls, New York, saved a boy from the water at Little Falls, Sept. 21, 1924.

Janice B. McMahon, 12, of Rural Route No. 1, Pulaski, Mich., attempted to save a girl from the water at Pulaski, March 12, 1924.

Alvina M. McConnell, 17, of 632 Railroad Avenue, East End, East Liverpool, O., attempted to save a girl from the waters at East Liverpool on June 27, 1926.

Hazel Irene Webb, 21, in care of the General Hospital, Ashabula, O., saved a companion from the water at Ashabula, July 13, 1925.

Other heroes cited were: John W. Lawrence, 1455 N. Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Willis H. Parkinson, rural route 2, Wadsworth, O.; Attilio Pallygus, 1972 Arthur Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Sandwich Cupboard Shoppe
925 Boylston Street, Boston
SPECIAL LUNCHEON
Regular Dinners, 65c—5 to 7 p. m.
Everything we serve is cooked in our kitchen by women cooks.

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DELIGHTFUL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Complete Hotel Service
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CORNER OF BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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More Lanterns
We have featured old lantern reproductions for years, carrying a large and varied stock which has been most helpful to architects and home builders. You will find our present prices particularly advantageous. Visitors welcome.

LANTERN BRACKET
Style No. 102—One Light Copper Finish, Antique Verde Enamel, 18 in. Lantern size, height 10 in., diameter 7 in. Price \$13.50

CEILING LANTERN
Style No. 202—One Light Copper Finish, Antique Verde, with clear glass cylinder, length over all 18 in. Lantern size, height 10 in., diameter 7 in. Price \$10.50

Open All Day Saturday
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McKenney & Waterbury Co.
181 Franklin St. Co. Congress St.
Boston, Mass.

Ashby H. Paul, 3423 Montour Street, Paxtang, Harrisburg, Pa.; Paul H. Chadwick, 805 N. Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; Alfred W. Kuehn, 239 Fifteenth Avenue, East Moline, Ill.; John J. Martin, 254 Glenwood Avenue, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Floyd F. Reese, box 691, Tahoka, Tex.; Edward J. Williams, 1150 North Main Street, Wichita, Kan.; Karl R. Davis, 133 Broad Street, Wadsworth, O.; D. Chester Connor, 621 Lafayette Street, Lancaster, Pa.; Arthur Ray Shearer, Rachel, W. Va.; Curtis L. Bradley, Troy, S. C.; Francis M. Mead, 236 Concord Avenue, Belmont Mass.

In all these cases bronze medals were awarded except one. Mead was given a silver medal.

NEW AMUSEMENT TAX IS PROPOSED

Connecticut Legislative Committee for Repeal of Film Tax Law

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30 (AP)—A 4 per cent tax on gross receipts of any person, partnership, association or corporation engaged in the business of conducting a theater, opera or other place of amusement or place that shall provide any program of amusement or entertainment is provided for in a bill favorably reported by the legislative finance committee.

Reports of gross receipts are to be made monthly to the tax commissioner. The committee also reported favorably a bill repealing the present motion picture tax law of \$10 a reel.

It is estimated that the tax will add more than \$400,000 to the revenue of the State. Failure to report receipts would bring a penalty of 50 per cent of the tax. Failure to pay the tax would be penalized by a 25 per cent addition.

Admissions which now pay a tax to the federal government are exempt so long as the federal tax is imposed, but not after that. At present federal and state taxes of 10 and 5 per cent, respectively, are levied on all tickets over 75 cents.

Admissions to entertainments for the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions or societies or organizations whose membership is composed solely of soldiers, sailors or marines now, or previously in the service of the United States or of the women's auxiliary units of such organizations are exempt from the tax.

NEW GOLD COAST GOVERNOR
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 30.—Sir Ransford Slater has been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, succeeding Sir Gordon Guggisberg, whose term is expiring. Sir Joseph Byrne from Seychelles becomes Governor of Sierra Leone in place of Sir Ransford.

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JURISTS DEBATE FOREIGN POLICY

Question of Alien Treatment 'Within Our Borders' an Outstanding One

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 30.—The touchstones of Mexico and Nicaragua transformed the legal generalities of the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law into specific cases and precipitated a keen debate over the policy of the United States toward those countries which figured prominently in the recent speech of President Coolidge defining the American attitude.

One party of jurists asserted that aliens in a foreign country must submit to the laws of that country which are enforced on its own citizens. Another party maintained that this proposal belonged to "The Middle Ages," and that specifically Americans must have a better legal right in backward countries such as Nicaragua and Mexico than the citizens of those nations. The latter contention was expressed by Prof. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr and immediately brought warm discussion.

Further developed, Professor Fenwick's contention was that an international standard of justice should be drawn up to which all nations would be answerable. If Americans must be held liable to laws of backward nations, he maintained, then they "might as well get out of Nicaragua—get out of Mexico, something they have no intention of doing."

Albert H. Putney, professor at American University, Washington, D. C., attacked Mr. Fenwick's hypothesis. The standards of a strong nation dealing with a weaker must be on the same plain of morality as that of one individual with another. Mexico, he indicated, was not imposing any ill law on foreigners which it was not imposing on its own citizens. Americans in Mexico, he indicated, did not wish to submit their claims to arbitration because Mexico had such a strong case.

Charles Warren, Washington lawyer and author, raised the question of Mr. Coolidge's definition of American-Mexican policy in his recent speech. The President, he recalled, had intimated the Mexican issue is not arbitrary, because a matter of confiscation cannot be arbitrated. However, the matter that could and should be arbitrated, Mr. Warren said, was whether the acts contemplated in the Mexican law actually were confiscatory.

"The duty that this society owes to that public and that every member of it should make it his business to carry out to the people on the question of our dispute with Mexico over the subject of confiscation is this," Mr. Warren said amid applause, "that international jurists are in hopeless disagreement over what constitutes confiscation. If this is so then we cannot brand an act of Mexico as confiscation, without bringing the matter to arbitration."

Edwin M. Borchard, Yale University, the presiding officer, declared from the platform that in the general case of a law passed by a nation and applying not only to aliens but to all citizens of the country itself, "it takes a lot of courage, not to say effrontery, to brand that action as falling below the standard set by civilized law and as such something not to be considered or arbitrated."

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This appears to be rather a magniloquent way of describing an offer which most of the French press tended to ignore. The chances of war between France and America cannot be said to be considerable. But the objections found in the United States to Dr. Murray Butler's enthusiasm are characteristically involved.

"Sir Emé Howard, the British Ambassador, is on surer ground when he suggests that there is a significant growth of vigorous determination upon the part of all the great European powers to leave no stone unturned to prevent war. It was at Locarno, rather than in this mild, peaceful gesture of Mr. Briand in Paris that the cause of world peace really advanced."

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INTERNATIONAL MINERS BACK FRANK HODGES IN HIS POST

Ex-Secretary of British Miners' Federation Is Attacked by the Extremists—His Vindication Is Regarded as Blow to Reds

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 30.—Frank Hodges, ex-secretary of the British Miners' Federation, has won the first round in his contest against the extremists now dominating the organization, who have been pressing for his dismissal from the post he now holds, namely secretary of the Miners' International. The committee, comprising one representative each from British, German and Belgian miners appointed by the Miners' International to investigate the question, has decided by a two to one vote in his favor, both the continental representatives supporting him.

He has been tried upon the technical question whether his recent acceptance of a seat upon the British Government electricity board constitutes a breach of his agreement with the International, but the real issue is the policy of moderation for which he stands, his opposition to the men responsible for last year's disastrous coal strike having caused the present proceedings against him. His vindication is a blow by continental labor against the Reds.

That a similar feeling is growing amongst British trade unionists is indicated by the coldness of the reception given by the 600 delegates to the Trade Union Congress here yesterday to the proposals for another general strike in opposition to the Government's bill which is to curb the trade unions. Three thousand May Day demonstrations are arranged in various British centers tomorrow against this bill, but the Government is so confident it has the country behind it that Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, has published a statement rejecting the proposals made by the National Industrial Alliance, representing 2000 employers as well as trade unionists for postponing the measure.

SPRINGFIELD TO HAVE SURVEY OF TRAFFIC
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 30 (Special).—Engineers of the National Safety Council will conduct an exhaustive survey of traffic conditions in the city as the result of a conference yesterday between representative city department officials, Mayor Parker and safety work specialists.

Among the innovations suggested are the elimination of downtown parking, the creation of neutral zones and an educational campaign for the public.

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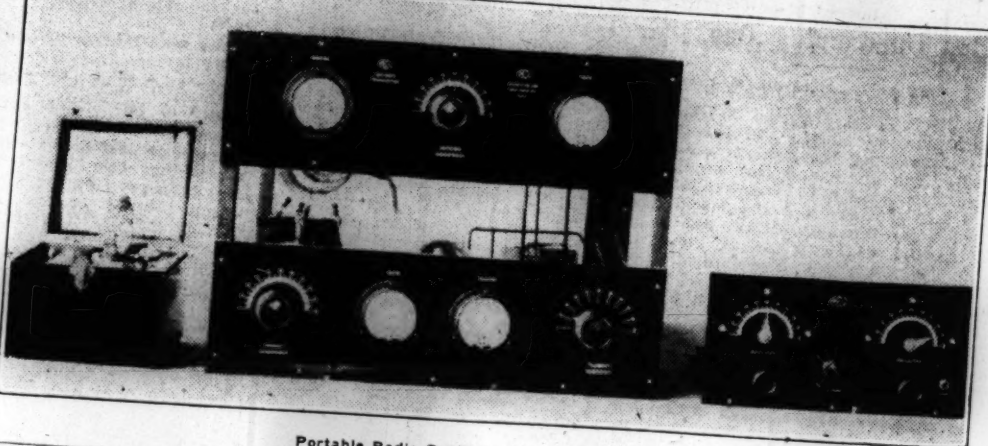
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RADIO

Persian Expedition Equipment



Portable Radio Outfit for Persian Expedition.

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PORTABLE SET ON SHIPBOARD IS EFFECTIVE

Canadian Traveler Finds Ocean Listening a Real Sport

Summer is nearly here and the transoceanic liners will soon be running with full passenger lists. Passing the time on these long journeys has in the past been solved by books, games, etc., but one of the newest ideas possible which will give a radio fan many happy hours is the use of a portable set with an opportunity to observe reception conditions on the way across and back.

The possibilities of this sort are shown in the following narrative of J. L. Beech, now a member of the Canadian National Railways' Radio Department, who desired to learn something of reception conditions while on shipboard and at sea. The experiment was carried out while Mr. Beech was crossing the Atlantic on board R. M. S. Acadia, Cunard Line.

The receiver used was a seven-tube superheterodyne with the tubes arranged as follows: 1. A separate oscillator with tuned grid; 2. The first detector or frequency changer; 3. A two-tube intermediate frequency amplifier; 4. The second frequency amplifier; 5. A two-tube audio-frequency amplifier. All of the tubes were of the high amplification type with the exception of the oscillator and the final power tube.

The narrative follows in Mr. Beech's own words.

The R. M. S. Acadia left Southampton, England, on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 6, 1926, and the receiver was at once set up in a stateroom on one of the lower decks. This location, however, proved to be useless owing to the excessive noise caused by the steel structure of the ship.

In order to overcome this difficulty a 20 foot length of wire was strung and thrown out of the porthole, the end being wrapped around the funnel aerial.

An enormous difference was noticed and a large number of European stations were received at full of the two audio-frequency valves. Stations heard included Bournemouth, London, Cardiff, Newcastle, Dublin, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hamburg, Berlin (Voxhaus), Prague and not identified.

The above stations were heard on the Sunday and Monday evenings with only a slightly diminished volume, although on Monday evening the ship was about 600 miles out. On Tuesday, Nov. 9, the instrument was moved into the upper deck, although in this case only a few stations were received. The stations were the Leeds, Nottingham and Liverpool. The Leeds, Nottingham and Liverpool were received at full of the two audio-frequency valves. The Spanish stations situated at Barcelona, Madrid and San Sebastian were coming through at full strength when the seventh valve was switched in.

On Wednesday (Wednesday) no noticeable difference in reception was experienced while on the other hand 22Z, 23C and 23D were logged. At this time the ship was again approaching the coast and the difference was experienced from the situated only about 15 feet away from the instrument.

This was no doubt due to the fact that the oscillator and intermediate frequency amplifier circuits were shielded by copper cans.

It should also be noted that ship's time was continuing being put back from G. M. T. all clock on board and being put back 40 minutes each evening. Thus, every day the English stations showed up apparently 40 minutes earlier.

At 10 G. M. T. on Nov. 10 the first American transmission came through. The station was heard at moderate loud-speaker and it was found that the use of the Peer Gynt Suite was heard from Madrid and a wonderful program was enjoyed from Rome. On Nov. 12 21.0, 6RM, Rome and Madrid and Barcelona were still giving loud-speaker receptions and

the usual American transmissions were coming in later on in the evening at Montreal and Moncton, N. B. The afternoon of Nov. 13 arrived and with it 21.0, 6RM and 22Y, while later on stations WIOD (Miami, Fla.), CKAC (LaPresse, Montreal), CNRA (one of the Canadian National Railways' chain of broadcast stations from New York, Illinois, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts).

Came November 14th and we turned ourselves off the St. Lawrence and several degrees of frost. We preferred to stay inside and the receiver did not fail us.

On the evening of this day we were able to turn our two-hill first to London then to Madrid and on to Montreal, New York and Pittsburgh. As a result of the experiment, the following facts may be of interest:

London was received in broad daylight at a distance of 2400 miles, while actually in Canada. The next strongest of the European stations were also received in the St. Lawrence Estuary. The first American transmission came through when about 1500 miles distant.

Using first Canadian station CNRA using 500 watts was heard at a distance of more than 1000 miles. The complete list of stations heard is given below. The list only includes stations received at a range of at least 1000 miles.

European—21.0, 22Y, 6RM, 58C, 23X, 24B, 25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 25F, 25G, 25H, 25I, 25J, 25K, 25L, 25M, 25N, 25O, 25P, 25Q, 25R, 25S, 25T, 25U, 25V, 25W, 25X, 25Y, 25Z, 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 26F, 26G, 26H, 26I, 26J, 26K, 26L, 26M, 26N, 26O, 26P, 26Q, 26R, 26S, 26T, 26U, 26V, 26W, 26X, 26Y, 26Z, 27A, 27B, 27C, 27D, 27E, 27F, 27G, 27H, 27I, 27J, 27K, 27L, 27M, 27N, 27O, 27P, 27Q, 27R, 27S, 27T, 27U, 27V, 27W, 27X, 27Y, 27Z, 28A, 28B, 28C, 28D, 28E, 28F, 28G, 28H, 28I, 28J, 28K, 28L, 28M, 28N, 28O, 28P, 28Q, 28R, 28S, 28T, 28U, 28V, 28W, 28X, 28Y, 28Z, 29A, 29B, 29C, 29D, 29E, 29F, 29G, 29H, 29I, 29J, 29K, 29L, 29M, 29N, 29O, 29P, 29Q, 29R, 29S, 29T, 29U, 29V, 29W, 29X, 29Y, 29Z, 30A, 30B, 30C, 30D, 30E, 30F, 30G, 30H, 30I, 30J, 30K, 30L, 30M, 30N, 30O, 30P, 30Q, 30R, 30S, 30T, 30U, 30V, 30W, 30X, 30Y, 30Z, 31A, 31B, 31C, 31D, 31E, 31F, 31G, 31H, 31I, 31J, 31K, 31L, 31M, 31N, 31O, 31P, 31Q, 31R, 31S, 31T, 31U, 31V, 31W, 31X, 31Y, 31Z, 32A, 32B, 32C, 32D, 32E, 32F, 32G, 32H, 32I, 32J, 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40C, 40D, 40E, 40F, 40G, 40H, 40I, 40J, 40K, 40L, 40M, 40N, 40O, 40P, 40Q, 40R, 40S, 40T, 40U, 40V, 40W, 40X, 40Y, 40Z, 41A, 41B, 41C, 41D, 41E, 41F, 41G, 41H, 41I, 41J, 41K, 41L, 41M, 41N, 41O, 41P, 41Q, 41R, 41S, 41T, 41U, 41V, 41W, 41X, 41Y, 41Z, 42A, 42B, 42C, 42D, 42E, 42F, 42G, 42H, 42I, 42J, 42K, 42L, 42M, 42N, 42O, 42P, 42Q, 42R, 42S, 42T, 42U, 42V, 42W, 42X, 42Y, 42Z, 43A, 43B, 43C, 43D, 43E, 43F, 43G, 43H, 43I, 43J, 43K, 43L, 43M, 43N, 43O, 43P, 43Q, 43R, 43S, 43T, 43U, 43V, 43W, 43X, 43Y, 43Z, 44A, 44B, 44C, 44D, 44E, 44F, 44G, 44H, 44I, 44J, 44K, 44L, 44M, 44N, 44O, 44P, 44Q, 44R, 44S, 44T, 44U, 44V, 44W, 44X, 44Y, 44Z, 45A, 45B, 45C, 45D, 45E, 45F, 45G, 45H, 45I, 45J, 45K, 45L, 45M, 45N, 45O, 45P, 45Q, 45R, 45S, 45T, 45U, 45V, 45W, 45X, 45Y, 45Z, 46A, 46B, 46C, 46D, 46E, 46F, 46G, 46H, 46I, 46J, 46K, 46L, 46M, 46N, 46O, 46P, 46Q, 46R, 46S, 46T, 46U, 46V, 46W, 46X, 46Y, 46Z, 47A, 47B, 47C, 47D, 47E, 47F, 47G, 47H, 47I, 47J, 47K, 47L, 47M, 47N, 47O, 47P, 47Q, 47R, 47S, 47T, 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Two-valve short-wave receiver covering a wavelength range of certain extent, but most of the listening was done on the superheterodyne. With a short exterior aerial phony from WGY (32.75 meters) and KDKA (63.8 meters) together with the following stations working in code: KPT, KMT, 21Z, 21R, 21S, 21T, 21U, 21V, 21W, 21X, 21Y, 21Z, 22A, 22B, 22C, 22D, 22E, 22F, 22G, 22H, 22I, 22J, 22K, 22L, 22M, 22N, 22O, 22P, 22Q, 22R, 22S, 22T, 22U, 22V, 22W, 22X, 22Y, 22Z, 23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 23E, 23F, 23G, 23H, 23I, 23J, 23K, 23L, 23M, 23N, 23O, 23P, 23Q, 23R, 23S, 23T, 23U, 23V, 23W, 23X, 23Y, 23Z, 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, 24E, 24F, 24G, 24H, 24I, 24J, 24K, 24L, 24M, 24N, 24O, 24P, 24Q, 24R, 24S, 24T, 24U, 24V, 24W, 24X, 24Y, 24Z, 25A, 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 25F, 25G, 25H, 25I, 25J, 25K, 25L, 25M, 25N, 25O, 25P, 25Q, 25R, 25S, 25T, 25U, 25V, 25W, 25X, 25Y, 25Z, 26A, 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E, 26F, 26G, 26H, 26I, 26J, 26K, 26L, 26M, 26N, 26O, 26P, 26Q, 26R, 26S, 26T, 26U,

Editors Oppose Gov. Smith Chiefly on Dry Law Views

Democratic Discussion in Nation Voices Demand for Prohibition Candidate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Opinions expressed by some of the editors attending the American Newspaper Publishers' Association convention indicate that Gov. Alfred E. Smith will have some difficulty in convincing the country that he stands for enforcement of the prohibition laws, and that if he is nominated, and opposed by President Coolidge, he cannot be elected.

Some of the publishers blame Governor Smith for injecting the religious issue into the campaign for purely political purposes. One of these is Frederick I. Thompson, publisher of the Mobile (Ala.) Register and Item, two newspapers which have a wide influence in Alabama politics.

"Proponents of Governor Smith seek to make as new or original his expression of views respecting church and state," said Mr. Thompson, "but they are as old as they are fundamental. To recognize no power of the church to interfere with the Constitution, equality of all citizens as a right, and complete separation of church and state are the essence of the Constitution itself."

Cred Not a New One
"This is no new creed, as Governor Smith would have it appear, it is but the principle guiding all right thinking men of all creeds, and it could not have been believed that a man chosen as Governor of a great state for four terms could have felt or thought otherwise."

"Governor Smith's closing expression of hope to Mr. Marshall that 'never again will any public servant be challenged because of his faith in which he has tried to walk humbly with his God' would carry greater weight in sincerity if the impression did not remain that Governor Smith himself who injects his religion into a political candidacy."

"No association or federation of men or women asked him; no political party sought to impale him, just one man questioned him. Many others have asked him hundreds of questions and he ignored them. It would appear that the Marshall letter also would have been ignored but for the desire of Governor Smith to inject the very question he now deplores being raised."

Privilege of Discussion
"No thinking man—no man believing in the Constitution of the United States—is against Governor Smith because of his religious faith. But many are against him because as chief executive of a great state he led a fight directly to break down one of the provisions of the Constitution—not the right of religious way, but an indirect, subtle, and shattering way. I wonder if those great luminaries of the United States Supreme Court—Roger Taney and Edward White, whose names Governor Smith brings into his letter as a bolster—would condone the act of a state executive in attempting to weaken enforcement of one of the Constitution's provisions outside of orderly constitutional processes."

"Governor Smith's view that never again should the religious faith of any citizen be set up as a cause of favor or disfavor is shared by all. Let us hope he will run his race on his merits as a successful executive, and not as a constitutional mullifier. Let him leave injection of religious issues to the Evanses and the Esdales and other discredited Ku Klux Klan leaders. It has no place in the program of any man seeking the Presidency of the United States."

"Friends of Governor Smith make no new friends for his cause when those who may oppose him are denounced as religious intolerants. There are those, like myself, who abhor both the intolerant spirit of the Ku Klux Klan and the political spirit of Governor Smith's Tammany Hall. No right exists to estop legitimate discussion of the Smith record on fundamentals under penalty of denunciation as a bigot. Such a program is both false and harmful to a great political party which heretofore has signally honored Governor Smith."

Situation in Pennsylvania
A. E. McCollough of the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer and formerly chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, predicted a landslide in Pennsylvania for President Coolidge if the President and Governor Smith are opponents in the fall of 1928. Mr. McCollough said:

"Governor Smith would not run well in Pennsylvania because of the peculiar political conditions. Of the 600,000 registered Democrats in Pennsylvania, all but 40,000 are up-

state, there being about 30,000 in Philadelphia and 10,000 in Pittsburgh. Both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are very wet, but the Republican machines are so thoroughly entrenched that Governor Smith could not hope to break in. This lends up-state 550,000 registered Democrats. With the exception of six counties, the vast majority are dry, as are the majority of Republicans, and they would hesitate to vote for a 'dripping wet' like Governor Smith."

"Last fall's election in Pennsylvania was a fair criterion. The Democratic candidate for Governor—an able Philadelphia jurist, comparable in all respects as a candidate to Governor Smith—lost, every county, while W. B. Witman, his running mate for United States Senator, who ran as a 'bone dry,' carried 55 counties and went to the gates of Philadelphia with 65,000 majority. The majority of Governor Fisher, a Republican dry, was more than 100,000. With political performances so fresh at hand, one would judge that President Coolidge would defeat Governor Smith in Pennsylvania by fully 1,000,000 votes."

South Demands Outspoken Dry
William C. Edwards, publisher of the Denton (Tex.) Record-Chronicle, said that the South is dry and will oppose any candidate whom it considers hostile to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

"If Governor Smith can convince the South that he is not wet, I believe there would be many who would support him. But the South is dry and will oppose any candidate whom it considers hostile to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

In the opinion of John H. Kelly, publisher of the Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune, Governor Smith would get small support from the farmers of the West, chiefly because they do not know anything about him, except Mr. Kelly says, that he is a Tammany man and is wet."

"While the farm element is very much disappointed over the action on the farm bill," he said, "that may be remedied at another session of Congress. Governor Smith, however, can not hope to impress the people out there, because they realize he is a city man and an Eastern man who could not have much sympathy with the farmer class because he has never been in a position to study their needs."

Farm Candidate Wanted
"Those who know anything about Governor Smith believe he is a high tariff Democrat. Religion would make no difference out there, I am sure, but I believe he would meet opposition because of his pronounced wetness."

"On the other hand, the people of the State like Mr. McAdoo and would much prefer him as the Democratic nominee. But whoever appeals to the voters of Iowa must appeal with sympathetic interest for the farmer. There has been a long siege of crop failures and financial troubles and these people are looking for a friend of agriculture."

W. E. Gonzales, publisher of the Columbia (S. C.) State, said he does not find much sentiment for Governor Smith in South Carolina. The State is very dry and voters would hesitate to endorse a man with a wet record, he added.

Little Smith Sentiment
William Y. Morgan, formerly Governor of Kansas and publisher of the Hutchinson News and Herald, said:

"There isn't very much Smith sentiment in Kansas but there is a great deal of Coolidge strength. We like the President's thrift and economy measures. The Democrats of Kansas have a Democratic candidate of their own for President—Representative W. A. Ayers, the only Democratic Congressman in the State. He represents opposition to Governor Smith and his candidacy is very significant. As for Missouri and Iowa, I doubt if Governor Smith could get the support of Democrats in those states. The dry issue is very important and Kansas is dry politically."

United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, publisher of Capper's Weekly, said Governor Smith makes no appeal to the voters in the western states.

"We hear little of him," he said, "but undoubtedly he has a strong following in some of the large industrial centers. President Coolidge, as I see it, would carry every State he carried in 1924 if Governor Smith runs against him in 1928."

DUTIES OF PRESS CLEARLY GIVEN

Right Information Brings
Right Thinking by Masses,
Says A. P. Official

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—One can have no higher ambition than to be a good reporter, Edward McKernon, of the Associated Press, said in an address at the second Tri-State Inter-scholastic Press Conference.

"Advice," he said, "is about the cheapest thing in the world and, broadly speaking, it ought to be. But if I may make bold to suggest anything to you who are contemplating journalism as a profession, it is that you concern yourselves first of all with your state of mind. The important thing now is your conception of journalism."

"Journalism is the profession of observing and reflecting the facts and significance of current events. That is our mission. To know what is, to determine with industry and exactness the facts of every happening significant of the society of today. To tell a bewildered world what is, to indicate what must be the starting point of intelligent thinking."

"The future of society is in our keeping. For as the millions read, so will they think and act. The business of thinking has been taken over by the masses. If they don't think straight, we are lost. They can't think straight unless they get straight information, and by straight information I mean through the news columns of the press a picture of things as they are."

"In this day when the influence of the newspaper is far beyond that of any other secular agency, one can not have a higher ambition than to be a good reporter."

PASSENGERS SEE OAKLAND
OAKLAND, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Opportunity is given passengers of the McCormick Steamship Company to enjoy a free sight-seeing tour of Oakland. Passengers are taken for a two-hour drive around the city and shown the points of interest.

CAPE MAY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

A Climate of Perpetual Summer
Early Spring and late Fall are just as attractive in this Peninsula of Opportunity as are the Summer months. In each of the twelve flourishing resorts along our 35-mile ocean front you will find that which makes life worth while.

Modern hotels and boarding houses abound and there are comfortable cottages, apartments and bungalows for rent for all or part of the season.

See out wonderful county, with its hundreds of arable farms raising good things for your table within ten minutes' ride from your home.

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W. B. C. HALL, Publicity Director
Cape May County Chamber of Commerce
Cape May Court House, N. J.

RYNDAM BOUND FOR HOMELAND

Floating University Nears
New York, After Cruise
of 33,000 Miles

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Ryndam, the American floating university, is due to arrive in New York on May 2 after a 33,000-mile cruise. She reached London on April 14, anchored in the Thames off Greenwich, and departed for America on Tuesday, April 19. The London Evening News, commenting editorially on the unique educational experiment says: "If any enterprising British shipping firm, in consultation with university authorities, decides to launch a project of the same kind over here they would be well advised apparently, to see that if women are included among the passengers they should bear some fair proportion to the number of men."

The Christian Science Monitor representative who visited the ship before any of the 550 students and professors had obtained their passports to go ashore, found a happy aggregation of young people—possibly only 10 per cent women students, all properly chaperoned—eagerly and patiently awaiting their turn in a long line at the ship's side to embark in the small boats that were to take them to the docks and thence for five days' sight-seeing in London, Windsor, Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon and other historic places.

One Engagement Announced
The statement in Paris attributed to ex-Gov. Henry T. Allen of Kansas, a member of the cruise, that 12 betrothals had resulted from the voyage, was said to have been spoken in jest. But it was widely quoted.

As a matter of fact, according to Dean George E. Howes of Williams College, only one engagement has been announced during the whole trip. Professor Howes declared the students made as good school records at sea as ashore, some obtaining six credits where only five constitute a year's work.

The faculty included about 50 men and women teachers and the students enrolled came from 46 of the 48 states. Arrangements are being made, it was said, for another "floating university" in addition to the Ryndam to start from New York on a world cruise next autumn. The management will not be the same in the case of both ships. The Ryndam fees, covering all expenses except special side trips, averaged \$2500 for each student.

Dean A. K. Heckel of the University of Missouri, was generous in his praise of the study cruise. He said the one outstanding thing about it was "the cultivation of international-mindedness, and a wider tolerance for other countries, other people and their ideas." Drawn from all the states except two, the Ryndam contingent represented 60 American universities and colleges, he said, and was assuredly "a great leaven for world peace."

Geography Made Fascinating
Prof. Elmer Peterson of University of Colorado, teaching economics and world trade, said the dean, had brought to the subject of geography and commerce a fascinating interest. Thus it happened that, as often as thrice daily, students would hold seminars for original research and make reports on their observations in various countries on religion, art, natural science, agriculture, commerce, manufacture, and other subjects. Upon leaving a country, open forums would be held in which all the students participated in the discussions.

If there were many American anti-imperialists aboard before the Ryndam left New York last Sept. 18, the number had greatly decreased, it was said, by the time the liner reached London. Prof. D. C. Ridgely, professor of geography in Clark University, Worcester, Mass., voiced the opinion of many students when he said: "This has been a remarkably happy and profitable experience for everyone in our party. We have learned a great deal that could never be found in books. The world is a fine place, and with a clearer understanding of its problems and needs, we can help to make it better. Our entire voyage was comfortable, expeditious, and unusually free from bad weather."

During the voyage the Ryndam published a daily paper called the Binnacle, which was filled with interesting and often amusing items. Just before the liner reached London from Scotland, the Binnacle contained a humorous "Guide to England."

ALTRUISM TEST GIVEN PUPILS

Character Training Teaching Is Described to Religious Educators

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 30—Holding that the success of character education is proved by what children do rather than what they say, Columbia University educators have devised tests of conduct which they give in the classroom as other examinations.

Dr. Hartshorne, with Dr. Mark A. May, is conducting a character education inquiry at Teachers' College, Columbia University in cooperation with the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

Reasons for strong and weak spots in the Y. M. C. A.'s older boys' camps were analyzed by Dr. Goodwin B. Watson of Columbia University who reported an attempt he made to measure the results of different camps. Less experienced leaders were generally found more successful than those with long experience.

There was also a rise in camp score that corresponded with the increase in democratic management. These two findings were interpreted by Dr. Watson as related, the more experienced leaders being less inclined, perhaps, to give over camp management to the boys than those less set in their ways. Adequate training for leaders, however, was found conducive to better camps.

Children in a school class were given the candy and told it was to be eaten when they were through. If they ate it before that they were cautioned they would impede their own work and disturb other boys and girls. The child who could resist the urge to eat the candy scored high.

An altruism test is based on the children's willingness to give away something they like very much. Each child in a classroom receives an aluminum red school kit, filled with pencils, erasers, pens, ruler and other materials to delight the heart of a small boy or girl. The children were assured the kits were their own.

Then they were told that in another classroom were children who needed pencils, pens and other things contained in the shining red kits. The boys and girls who wished to do so could put some of their things into envelopes provided for the purpose to be given to the other group.

No one in the room was to know what anyone gave and no child had to give anything unless he wanted to. By marking the envelopes the investigators found it simple to know what children had developed a desire to give, who gave little, and who gave much. The results, in accord with the promise, were not divulged to teachers or pupils.

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PRODUCE TERMINAL OF B. & M. WILL CUT DELIVERY 24 HOURS

Plans Include Latest Features for Display and Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables—Auction Rooms
Finely Appointed

Details of the Boston & Maine Railroad's new \$500,000 fruit and vegetable auction terminal, to be opened Aug. 1, were announced today by Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the company.

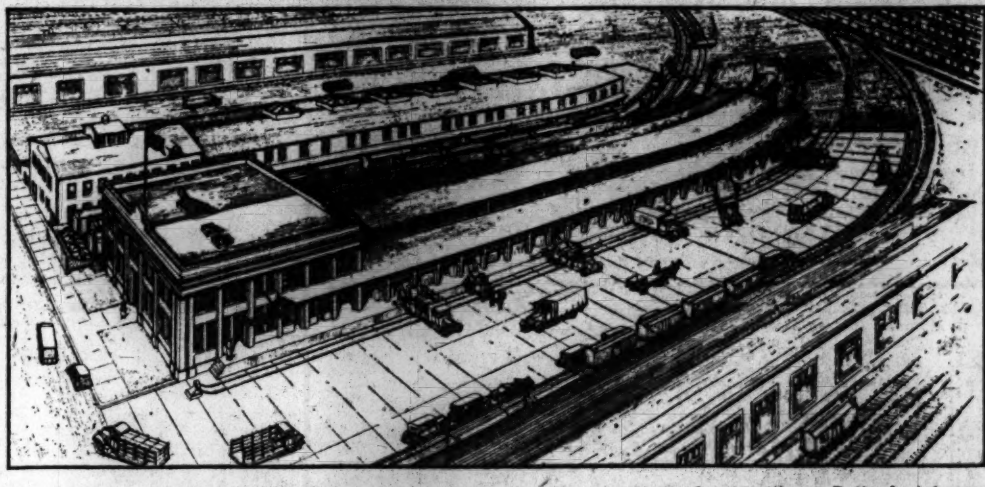
Embracing almost 90,000 square feet of floor area, together with additional platform space, amplified track facilities, and, including thoroughfares of exceptional width, the terminal will include many features which have been added to the original plans. The foundations for the main building are practically complete.

It will be among the most modern plants of its kind in the country, Mr. Fort said. Final decision on details was withheld until he could complete his visit to the South and West and inspect the new plants in Philadelphia and in other cities.

and distributors of paper for more than three quarters of a century, have taken a long term lease of nearly 70,000 square feet of floor space in the building at 278-288 Congress Street, now occupied by the American Soda Fountain Company, and owned by the Boston Real Estate Trust. This building is one of the largest and strongest in the whole section of Boston, some of the floors having a carrying capacity of 250 pounds per square foot. The new location will provide room for larger offices and warehouse space to take care of increased business.

The new location is about three

B. & M. Speeding Up Shipments of Fruit and Vegetables



Architect's Drawing of New \$500,000 Fruit and Vegetable Auction Terminal Under Construction on Rutherford Avenue.

The terminal will be centered in a main structure of concrete and steel, comprising a large display room and distributing shed 600 feet long and 90 feet wide, and two auction rooms seating 250 persons each, built like theaters, with a modernized house adjacent to provide additional facilities for overflow. Bulk perishable delivery yards will be located near by to further centralize the trade.

There will be two entrances on Rutherford Avenue, with a circulating driveway extending around both structures. Thus the spacious 80-foot concrete thoroughfare parallel to the main building will connect with a paved driveway adjoining the overflow house. In addition, a new street is to be laid out through the present railroad yard as an extension of Front Street, providing an even shorter route to Faneuil Hall and the business district, free of other traffic. Track facilities, Mr. Fort said, will permit the simultaneous unloading of 65 cars at the main building.

The new building is being set back 20 feet to provide for ultimate widening of Rutherford Avenue.

Removing Two Freight Houses

Construction of the new fireproof structure and the laying out of the 80-foot concrete driveway which will serve it, involves the removal of two freight houses. House 30 has already been razed, and the steel uprights are beginning to rise from the concrete base.

The display room and distributing shed will have the most modern devices for natural and artificial lighting, and facilities for prompt distribution. As a new feature to the Boston fruit and produce trade, heating units of an improved type will be suspended from the ceiling to keep the heat from direct contact with the fruit, and to prevent obstruction of the large floor areas.

The front of the main building will be of two stories, with the auction rooms above. A printing plant for work on catalogues, an restaurant open at all hours, and ample parking space for private automobiles and trucks will be other features.

Under the new schedules, Mr. Fort said, delivery of fresh southern fruits and perishables in Boston and New England will be speeded up 24 hours. From Potomac yards, D. C., southern perishables will be delivered by the Boston & Maine at Boston on the second morning after departure from Chicago. The "Night Train Service" will make third night arrival, and from St. Louis, junction point for southwest products, the Boston & Maine offers early fourth morning arrival.

Paper Company Takes Lease
Storrs & Bement Company, 140-150 Federal Street, one of the leading paper merchants of New England

EARTHQUAKES TO BE TOPIC AT TECHNOLOGY NEXT WEEK

Eastern Section of Seismological Society of America to Meet There on Wednesday and Thursday for General Discussion

Earthquakes, cause and effect, from slight vibrations that only the sensitive ear of the seismograph hears, to violent readjustments of the earth's crust, will be discussed by leading authorities at the annual meeting of the eastern section of the Seismological Society of America at Massachusetts Institute of Technology next week.

It opens next Wednesday with a business session for reporting on the work and appointment of the nominating committee. There will be sessions for the discussion of all phases of earthquake study until late in the afternoon, and the meetings will continue until noon Thursday.

Among Presiding Officers

The Rev. J. B. Macellwane, of St. Louis University, is chairman of the eastern section of the society. E. A. Hodgson of the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, Can., is vice-chairman, and N. H. Heck is secretary, who is in charge of the seismological department of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

E. Lester Jones, director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will speak on "The Earthquake Problem of the United States." The Rev. Francis C. Torndorf, director of the Seismological Observatory at Georgetown University, will recall "Some Interesting Earthquake Dates." "The Records of Earthquakes in Eastern Canada" will be the subject of Ernest A. Hodgson, director of the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, Boston Man to Speak.

Hollis Godfrey, president of the Engineering Economics Foundation of Boston, known for his studies of the economic effect of earthquakes, will speak on "Boston in 1872, and the Time Cost of Earthquakes." He will present a study of present conditions here, social and economic, and the cost in time of an earthquake comparable to that of 1755.

Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard and Irving Crosby will speak on "The Geological Foundation of Boston," and the former with Mr. God-

frey and Miss Katherine Hampson will discuss "The Earthquake Record in New England."

"The Surface Waves of Earthquakes Registered at Berkeley, Calif." will be the topic of Dr. Perry Byerly of the University of California.

Prof. Charles M. Spofford, head of the department of civil engineering at Technology, will speak on "Types of Structures Best Fitted to Resist Earthquakes." Prof. Louis H. Young of the department of physics, will speak on "Vibration Problems in Industry."

San Francisco's Earthquake

The timing of the San Francisco earthquake, April 18, 1906, will be described by Alexander McAdie, director of the Blue Hill Observatory, John R. Freeman, of Providence, consulting engineer and insurance authority, will speak on the need for more complete information on earthquakes for the guidance of structural engineers.

Charles W. Brown of Providence, R. I., will speak on "The Basal Principles of an Earthquake Survey." The design and construction of the seismograph at the University of Virginia will be described by Arthur J. Weed, who has charge of the observatory there.

The meeting of the Seismological Society at "Tech" has special interest in view of the fact that Technology is completing plans for a seismological observatory, which is expected to be located at the institute's summer engineering camp near Macoma, Me. Plans for a new design of a seismograph of new design this summer said to be the latest development in apparatus to detect earth vibrations. Preliminary surveys for further study of surface movements of the earth's crust already are under way.

Last summer a base line for accurate triangulation surveys was laid out, and the work of locating various mountain peaks to determine to what extent the surface of the earth changes was started. Highly precise leveling was also started. This work will be extended during the summer.

CLUB WOMEN VISIT WOODS

The Charles E. Howa Company reports many sales in the suburbs.

Among those closed is the property purchased by William L. Olson, at 13-14 Margaret Street, Arlington, conveyed by Wilbur Lewis. The premises consist of a two-family frame house, with 5013 square feet. Another sale involves the property of Nathan Stiles, which has been sold to Ethel R. Goldberg. The premises consist of a new single dwelling with 7000 square feet of land at 140 Elgin Street, Newton Center.

The two-family house and garage with 5387 square feet of land, at 37 Linden Avenue, Somerville, has been sold by John Feebels to Harry A. Bears. The buildings are assessed at \$4200 and the land for \$700.

J. E. Kelly has purchased the property at 19 Cleveland Street, Arlington, consisting of a two-family frame house and two-car garage. The lot has 5000 square feet. The buildings and land are assessed for

CLUB WOMEN VISIT WOODS

State Federation Members Celebrate Arbor Day in Lynn Reservation

LYNN, Mass., April 30 (Special).—Headed by Mrs. Arthur Devereux Potter of Springfield, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, as guest of honor, the federation department on conservation of natural resources is celebrating Arbor Day today by spending it in Lynn Woods. Mrs. Myron Davis Jr., state chairman of conservation, is in charge of the outing, and A. T. Comstock, commissioner of Lynn parks, is host of the occasion. Mr. Comstock greeted his guests upon their arrival at 10:15 this morning and Mrs. Potter responded in behalf of the federation.

Following the greeting the visitors were divided into various groups under individual leaders for tree, bird, shrubbery, plant and sight-seeing walks. Cars were abandoned at the entrance of the reservation, with arrangements to pick up on various groups at different points on the opposite side of the Great Woods reservation. L. A. Wentworth, city botanist, conducted a large group of flower and tree lovers through the forest space of woods, which A. T. Comstock Jr., junior member of the Lynn Bird Club, took charge of the bird-loving group.

Luncheon was served at noon at the rest camp on Mt. Gilard. The afternoon program included an address on the history of the Great Lynn Woods, a visit to the greenhouses and Dunston Rock.

The main road over which the party traveled into the woods will become a part of the circumferential highway, construction of which, it is expected, will be started by the state highway department within a few weeks.

From the Great Woods Road, which practically circles the large reservation and which will form the easterly end of the circumferential highway, diverge the paths and gravel roads traversed by today's Arbor Day tourists in reaching the various points of interest.

LITTLE THEATER CAST GIVES DANCE FANTASY

"Trees" by Maud Cuney-Hare Presented at The Barn

"Trees," a dance fantasy by Maud Cuney-Hare, had its first public performance by members of the Children's Little Theater in The Barn on Joy Street last Wednesday evening. The theater was organized by Mrs. Cuney-Hare, an active member of the Allied Arts Center, which also originated with her. In the joyride which divided the program Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" was sung by William Richardson.

The dance fantasy began with the dance of Peter by Mildred Davenport, and was followed by presentations of the various trees given with traditional music, dance and racial costumes. The program closed with a postlude, "The Seeker, or Tree," personated by Ferdinand Rousseau.

Some of the children participating were: Thelma Thornton, Thelma Brock, Agatha Briggs, Ruth Wooten, Vera and Ethel Ramos, Reba Ferguson, Lawrence Boyer, Ruba Keeble, Alva Estabrook, Brock, Edward Norton, Abram McClenney, Alvin Fontaine, Irma Rapier, Aubrey Pankay.

The purpose of the center, Mrs. Cuney-Hare says, is to discover and encourage musical, literary and dramatic talent, arouse interest in the artistic capabilities of the Negro child, to help cultivate these talents and later to seek to find an open door of opportunity that Negro youth may gainfully contribute to the art development of the United States. The work, however, is not confined to Negro children but is open to those of all races.

On the advisory board are Mrs. Mary Bicknell, president of the Provincetown Wharf Players; the Misses Dragolova, Henry Hunt Clarke of the Museum School of Fine Arts, Henry Gideon, Henry F. Gilbert, Edith Noyes-Greene, Theodore Schroeder, David K. Niles and Meta Warrick Fuller.

Quartets are at 558 Massachusetts Avenue.

MALDEN MAN HEADS HISTORY SOCIETIES

John Ritchie Elected President of Federation

John Ritchie of Malden was elected president of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies at its twenty-first annual meeting at the Cambridge Museum for Children today. Norman S. Easton of Fall River and Arthur H. Norton of Portland, Me., were elected vice-presidents, and James H. Emerson of Boston was re-elected secretary and treasurer. An invitation was received from the International Zoological Association to take part in the congress of natural history societies at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in September.

An informal gathering last night at the museum listened to reports of several societies and general discussion turned to co-operation, led by W. Irving Crosby of the natural history section of the Appalachian Mountain Club. H. G. Pilkington of the Rhode Island Field Naturalists Club, proffered assistance in Rhode Island; Mrs. E. B. Blackford, president, offered the aid of the Boston Zoological Society, as did Miss Theodora W. Willard, secretary of the Boston Malacological Society.

Some 10 societies reported progress, with various others heard from today. The meeting closed this afternoon with trips to Cambridge museums, the Botanic Gardens and Fresh Pond Park.

WARNS OF TOO MANY COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

Bowdoin President Addresses Gathering in Boston

An admonition against an overburdened curriculum which is putting too much detail on the average American college marked the address of Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, at the dinner at the University Club last night which brought to close the two-day conference of the club's department of education and vocation.

Dr. Sills contended that just as the federal government is becoming overtaxed with activities that should be carried on by other agencies, so is the college taking on too many which are tending to divert attention from the principal purpose of education. College, he said, is essentially concerned with teaching the student how to live, and not merely how to make a living.

Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Academy, said he believed many who at present go to college would be better off in business. He was particularly opposed to specialization in preparatory schools. Henry I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Association, urged that higher education stress methods of thinking rather than emphasize the mere accumulation of facts.

Room for Another in Front?



Margaret McCarthy of Buffalo, N. Y., and Norma Holzman of Brookline, Mass., who will appear in Wellesley Play Tonight, Later to Be Presented in Belasco Cup Competition at New York.

WELLESLEY TO PRESENT THREE PLAYS TONIGHT

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 30 (Special).—Three short dramatic sketches will be presented at Wellesley College this evening by the Barnswallows Association in Alumni Hall. The plays will be given under the direction of students. They include "Hans Wurst," a German play of the seventeenth century, written by Gladys Meyer, a sophomore; "Gaston, the Animal Tamer," by Morrell, and "The Stronger," by Strindberg. The latter play will be presented in New York at the Belasco Cup competition.

The two students taking part in "The Stronger" are Miss Norma Holzman of Brookline and Miss Margaret McCarthy of Buffalo, N. Y. Appearing in "Gaston, the Animal Tamer" will be Miss Mary Neal of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Helen Pettit of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Alice Barton of Cleveland, O., and Miss Barbara Hopkins of Coral Gables, Fla. The following will participate in "Hans Wurst": Miss Emily Goehst of Chicago, Ill.; Miss Alice Abbott and Miss Althea Netter of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Carolyn Bartel of Richmond, Ind., and Miss Elizabeth Judd of Holyoke.

SAMARIA WILL OPEN NEW SERVICE SUNDAY

Cunarder to Embark Large Boston Passenger List

Summer passenger service between Boston and Europe will be opened tomorrow with the sailing from East Boston of the Cunard steamship Samaria on its first call at Boston this year, to embark 324 passengers. The vessel will be in command of Capt. P. M. Murchie, who is relieving Captain McNeill owing to the transfer of the latter to the Aquatania in the New York-Liverpool mail and passenger service.

A large list of prominent Boston business men and their families are booked for the passage. Among them will be John Wythe of the shipping firm of Messrs. Patterson & Wythe, Ltd., who is visiting his country estate in England; Edward M. Hagarty, local freight manager of the Cunard & Anchor Lines, making a visit with Mrs. Hagarty to England, France, and Scotland; James McKibben, former secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. McKibben, on the first stage of a voyage which may eventually include a world tour; George L. Aspinwall of Chestnut Hill, and Mrs. Clifford Roberts and daughter, Jeanne, of Winchester.

The Samaria is one of the ships designated by the Rotarians for their transportation to the annual convention at Ostend, so her next sailing will be from New York on May 25, when she will embark American Rotarians for Antwerp, after which the vessel will resume the Boston-Liverpool trade.

TREE PLANTING EXERCISES HELD

Danvers Women Supervise Work at Conant Park

DANVERS, Mass., April 30 (Special).—The planting of 1000 evergreen, elm and maple trees featured a program at the Conant Street Park this afternoon under the supervision of the conservation committee of the Danvers Women's Association. About 500 of the young trees were set apart to form a future grove in the park, while the remainder will comprise a nursery. Boy and Girl Scouts clad in uniforms, marched to the park behind the Scout Band to participate in the exercises. The program at the park included selections by the Holton High School orchestra, a song, "God Save the Trees We Plant," recitation, "Made of Wood," by Mildred Eaton; tenor solos by Raymond Eaton; recitation, "What the Trees Teach," and the tree planting song by Girl Scouts. Richard Farmer of Boston was to be the speaker of the afternoon.

Fred A. Smith, director of the Essex County Agricultural School at Hathorne, supervised the plans for the Arbor Day program, and loaned a staff of experts and students to direct the planting. The conservation committee included: Mrs. Nellie W. Ingalls, chairman; Mrs. Edmund S. George, Mrs. Marion Lombard, Mrs. Florence Garvin, Mrs. Mabel B. Richardson and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Whitney.

SOUTH END MAY REVIVE BEAUTY

Civic League and City Back Move to Improve Worcester Square Area

Rehabilitation of Worcester Square, which once was a choice residential section of Boston, has been undertaken by the Civic Improvement League in co-operation with residents, some of whom have lived there for years.

It is their hope that the former beauty of the square may be brought out and the place made a residence center for those who wish to live in town and yet have the advantages of trees and lawns that have in great measure been crowded out from newer residential districts by the growth of the city.

Their interests, however, are not confined to Worcester Square. That is merely the beginning. Throughout the district in which it is located are other formerly beautiful little parks and fine old houses which can be brought back to beauty and comfort with but little expense.

The league points out through its president, Stanley A. Starratt, who is sub-master in charge of the Fairmount School, Hyde Park, that such restoration and rehabilitation of places that are easily available should do much to relieve the crowded conditions of the city and afford delightful dwelling places for large numbers of cultured persons, who have heretofore been obliged to live in large apartments on treeless streets, or subject themselves to the inconveniences of suburban travel.

At a meeting last evening at the home of Miss Jennie MacLeod, Worcester Square, it was reported that largely through John F. Dowd, city councillor, the co-operation of the city has been obtained and great improvements have been made in the square within a month.

By order of William F. Long, deputy commissioner of the Boston park department, and Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, the park has been cleaned of the rubbish that had been dumped there during the winter. The ground has been carefully prepared and the fine old regulation park signs have been put up to prevent the misuse of the park and urns filled with flowers have been ordered.

At last night's meeting Kendall S. MacLean was elected secretary of the league. A. D. Thayer, treasurer, and Coleman T. Bann, attorney, Edward H. Arnold, George A. Allison, Knut A. Moden and Miss M. Madeline Thomas, are members of the league who have been residents and property owners on the square for years.

Joseph P. Paul, of the fine old transportation and other improvements that would greatly add to the desirability of the neighborhood for residence. A photograph of the square as it was more than 50 years ago, when it was shown at some of the meetings of the league, the fine old brick and brownstone buildings stand in stately rows around the little park, where the trees which are now great elms were just beginning to grow. The park has every evidence of a cultured neighborhood. Long since it lost its former pre-eminence, but retains its beauty of architecture and little grass lawns in front of each house. Some of these are planted with shrubs and vines. The interiors of the houses are finished with fine woods and other features that marked the evidences of the wealth in the days when the square was in its prime.

CAMBRIDGE MUSEUM OPEN

Cambridge Museum for Children will be open as usual from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. during next week's vacation in the Cambridge schools. A special program will be given at 10:30 a. m. each day. Monday there will be a telling of fairy stories, with illustrations; Tuesday, museum game; Wednesday, a talk on spiders by James H. Emerson; Thursday, museum game; Friday, fairy stories, illustrated.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON Co.

—Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed—

Beginning Monday, May 2

Our Annual May Sale

offering greatest savings of the Spring season in all our more than eighty departments.

A store-wide, value-full, unparalleled Spring sale opens Monday with hundreds of timely, wanted items at fractions of their usual worth. A sale the importance of which results from months of painstaking search for value—of rigid care to insure quality—of surprising sacrifices of profit. For months we have planned to make this the greatest Spring sale of New England's Greatest Economy Store—the crowning achievement of our 54 years of value giving. We have succeeded far beyond our hopes and Monday we present an array of savings that cannot fail to prove our claims.

COMMITTEE ISSUES BULLETIN OF BOSTON 1930 CELEBRATION

Features to Attract Millions to Tercentenary and to Reflect Credit Outlined in Program of 26 Students of Varied Aspect

Bearing the title "Distinctive, Cultural and Special Features for the Tercentenary of 1930," the Massachusetts Bay Celebration Committee today issues its third and most ambitious bulletin of information, listing 26 subjects of inspirational, artistic, historical and recreational character.

"Such features," says the committee's bulletin, "may aid in producing a commemoration of the tercentenary of Massachusetts that will bring visitors by the million, reflect credit, and yield benefits measurably to the opportunity and the efforts involved."

Unfolding the wide scope of its concept of the tercentenary of 1930, the committee says that a national and international congress, conventions and assemblies should be many and important, including historical and patriotic gatherings; scientific, literary, research and other learned societies; musical, dramatic, educational and philanthropic groups; world leaders of thought and action; religious, fraternal, social, civic, commercial, labor and trade organizations; inventors, experimenters and wise dreamers of the world—all to be encouraged to assemble here with the inspiration of the occasion to supplement the many attractions of this section for such assemblages.

Features of Practical Value

People will expect that, and here we have an asset of capital value. The intellectual pageantry, the original ideas, the inventions, the conceptions of human relations and of government, the influence and power generated in this section and devoted to national progress; the present pre-eminence of New England—all such features need prominence in the tercentenary program, and sufficient advance preparations to do them justice by the agencies especially concerned. Materially as well as sentimentally it is desirable to recall foundations and visualize developments.

"A colonial village might be reconstructed and become a standing feature of the Massachusetts

setts tercentenary. Here might be shown the conditions in which our ancestors dreamed and worked.

"Supplementary to the colonial village, other bulletins could represent the home life and the subsequent magnificent contributions to our State and country by the peoples of other races.

"Old Boston town might be the basis for a colonial village, with the atmosphere as well as the buildings and contents as the seventeenth and eighteenth century people had them; nothing newer than the late Revolutionary period, when we began to be a nation."

Preservation of Landmarks

Preservation of landmarks is an important subject for consideration in connection with the coming celebration, the committee thinks. It proposes the reproduction of the John Hancock house in suitable surroundings.

In the way of striking and appealing reproductions, the committee suggests the building of an old English village of the time of Shakespeare, "with possibly a Dickens' note interpolated." Villages of other peoples might well form part of the general community plan.

"A section of Metropolitan Boston that lends itself admirably for such features," says the committee bulletin, "is along the banks of the Charles River and of Muddy River, touching Brookline, Watertown, and Cambridge. Start at the Museum of Fine Arts and use the river embankments on both sides. . . . The Lynn marshes have been thought of."

Special attention is given by the committee in this bulletin to the part music and art will take in the tercentenary. Of these outstanding features it is said that "music in many forms necessarily stands out as an essential in such a commemoration. Unusual musical events and demonstrations of the application of music in special ways should be encouraged. Local musical efforts, of which there are a number of note, should be developed with 1930 in mind, not only in Boston, but in Worcester, Portland and Providence."

TECHNOLOGY "SHOW" RIVALS CIRCUS ON OPEN HOUSE DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

chines, drills and shapers was one of the most fascinating. From small holes in a cabinet, the little steel balls used in bearings leaped forth, bounding in graceful curves like tiny circus acrobats. They jumped through revolving hoops and never missed their cues, and finally leaped back again through another opening in the cabinet. In this midway also was seen a machine which is a model of modern high speed production. Into one end of the machine is fed an iron or brass rod and from the other comes a screw which has been cut, threaded and head formed and slotted. It all occurs in the space of a few seconds, with the machine working like a human structure of cold iron, gears and shaping dies, turns out 60 perfect screws per minute.

Let the circus expert on weights and measures stop to see what science has developed in methods of precision measurement. Here, with what to all appearances is very simple apparatus, one sees measurements to an exactness of five-millionths of an inch. The deflection of a shaft of steel five inches thick and the touch of a single finger is clearly shown. All this by means of light, a method of measurement developed in the United States Bureau of Standards.

Then in bewildering succession a pencil of white fire writes on metal, swiftly cutting with the ease of a master penman. But the ink was fire and the scroll was steel. Breakfast victuals, ham and eggs, cooked, not by fire, but in liquid oxygen. And to one who in childhood has clearly tried to maintain equilibrium on a quicksilver into the fold of a familiar game, there was magic indeed in driving nails into hardwood with a lump of frozen mercury. Aladdin's Lamp is furnished from distant lands.

24,000 Gallons a Minute

In the great hydraulic laboratory pumps were running, one which drew from the Charles River and poured into the long tubes within the building, 24,000 gallons every minute. Near by, aqueduct and shaped as might have been some monster load in a prehistoric swamp, was a hydraulic ram with every part of it that all might see just how it worked.

Picture ice cutting on a pond where men and horses work in bitter winds, then turn to the corridors of a laboratory where stand neat white cabinets within which, a few square feet, is stored the heat of many winters, a thing that not even the summer sun has power to dissipate. Here in a row they stand, the most recent types of household refrigerators in each of which a motor makes its winter chill, and none shall ever know the ice-man's tread.

In the nautical museum of the Department of Naval Architecture was a pageant of American naval history in miniature. Near by in a glass case an armada of British naval vessels, of many lines, a thing that not even the most delicately chiseled, complete in minute detail to the captain's pennant and tiny guns.

Ships of peace rode on all sides, the clipper; a model to perfection of the Flying Cloud, a slender thing of speed and beauty in contrast to a heavy-chested square-rigger at anchor on a windmill within easy hailing distance. And there were yachts, many of them famous racing models finished with great skill, polished mahogany and brass, sails that were bent on their spars to a nicety.

In the model cutting room students of ships of the seven seas, war craft, liners, freighters and sailing ships, were working on their models, layer of wood on wood with hot glue brushed between, shaped in graceful curve, accurately gauged. Not trays

but models of ships that are or arg to be. No more fascinating place than the heart of the man who loves the rise and fall of the sea beneath his feet. Somewhere beyond the forest of miniature spars and stubby stacks a ship's bell measured time. Only the salt of the sea was lacking.

Tiny Airplanes Whiz About

There was the roar of the winds of space in the laboratory of aeronautics, where tiny scale models of airplanes swayed and dipped in a man-made gale blowing 90 miles an hour. Fascinating devices, these great wind tunnels, cylindrical in shape, some 50 feet in length, in which great propellers make artificial winds.

These little ships of the air, built in great detail, even to the helmet of a make-believe pilot, are tested for strength of wings and fuselage, for stability in all weather; for speed and ease in handling. And the behavior of these miniature ships in the man-made weather within the walls of a laboratory is an accurate gauge of what may be expected of full-sized ships of the same design. Miniature army planes and ships designed by various commercial aircraft manufacturers are sent to Technology for tunnel tests.

In a room heavily armored in lead, joints sealed and bolted, one of the most powerful X-ray tubes in the world peered with all-seeing eyes into the dark heart of metal objects. It was a demonstration of industrial radiology, the new method of using X-rays to seek out flaws, cracks and sand-holes in steel castings, a method which it is said will bring about important economies in the making and finishing of castings of steel, aluminum and brass for various purposes. The X-ray examination is made photographically, and is carried out by means of a periscope looking through a chamber beyond the leaden chamber.

There were many other fascinating sights to see—natural science and engineering interpreted in terms of understanding to the layman—"Technology at work and at play," a review of engineering progress in black and white in test tube and in fire.

THEATERS

Actors' Fund Benefit

"The House of the Vagabonds," sung in costume by the "Vagabond King" company from the Hubert Theater brought in a stirring conclusion to the Actors' Fund benefit yesterday afternoon at the Colonial Theater. That ever remarkable turn, the tap dance done by Fred and Dorothy Stone in "Crisis-Trans" again pleased with its blend of fun and skill. Beatrice Little and others of the "Oh, Please" company at the Tremont gave bits from that revue.

"Oh, Please" company, also of the troupe specialty in a style that was a lesson in good traveling. Too many players fail to realize that if they let it become evident that they are trying to be funny the audience will not understand this, and so the audience was in a continual stir of amusement during his reading of a hodge-podge of all the tritest lines of many of the hackneyed recitations of 80 years past.

A charming "The Pirates of Penzance," even under makeshift conditions, proved uncommonly agreeable. Other much applauded numbers included bits from "Na, No, Nanette," and a vaudeville turn by Rae Samuels.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Hercules Powder Co. set for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, \$700,000 after depreciation and federal taxes is equivalent to preferred dividends of \$2.45 a share on 147,800 shares of common, compared with \$2.67, 40¢ or \$2.35 a share on 145,000 shares in first quarter of 1926.

France Honors American Regiment on Foreign Ground



The Mural Painting of the Decoration of the 104th United States Infantry Colors by General Passaga for the French Republic, Done by Richard L. Andrew, and Unveiled Today at the State House.

104TH VETERANS HOLD EXERCISES

(Continued from Page 1)

Turners Hall and Greenfield, it was decided.

Before adjournment Past Commander Thomas Shea of Springfield arose and made a motion that a collection be taken up for the Mississippi River flood sufferers.

After the placing of a wreath on the Chaplain's Tablet in the House of Representatives Lobby of the State House, officers of the unit met at a luncheon with Governor Fuller at the Hotel Bellevue. The men of the regiment at the same time gathered on the State House lawn and enjoyed a box luncheon. This luncheon originally was planned to be served on the Common, but Governor Fuller invited the committee to make it a lawn party for the veterans on the State House grounds.

The veterans of the regiment gathered by companies at dinners at several Boston hotels last night, coming from all parts of Massachusetts and some from many miles outside the state. Each group was visited during the evening by a "flying squadron" of ranking officers escorting General Dumont, who spoke briefly at each banquet place.

This morning relatives and friends of members of the regiment were guests at a special showing of recently released War Department films at Keith's Theater, the films showing war scenes in which the 104th played a prominent part. These were part of a midnight show enjoyed by the veterans last night.

HERO'S SON AT FULLER "GOOD-WILL" SIGNING

A 10-year-old boy, whose father, T. C. Linton, was the first member of the First Corps Cadets to make the supreme sacrifice on a French battlefield, was present at Governor Fuller's office today when the chief executive affixed his signature to the "Good will" resolution adopted by the Legislature which will be taken by the Legionnaires and presented to the President of France, on behalf of Massachusetts, when the boys convene in Paris this summer for their annual convention.

The lad, Roger Theodore, was presented to the Governor by Gen. George A. L. Dumont, military attaché of the French Embassy at Washington and representing that Government at the exercises held by the 104th Regiment today.

The Governor presented to the youngest a medalion as a remembrance of the visit.

CONSULAR FAMILY RECORD PRAISED

Mr. Kellogg Commends Services of Three Spragues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In recognition of an exceptional record of service at one post by members of the Sprague family, originally from Massachusetts, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, publicly commended Consul Richard L. Sprague.

The Sprague family has represented the United States for 95 years at Gibraltar. Horatio Sprague of Massachusetts was appointed consul at Gibraltar on April 30, 1832. He was succeeded by his son, Horatio J. Sprague, on May 12, 1848.

Mr. Sprague served as consul at Gibraltar for 35 years, being succeeded by his son, the present consul, in July, 1903. In appreciation of this unusual record of service, Mr. Kellogg today telegraphed to Consul Sprague:

"As today is the ninety-fifth anniversary of American consular representation at Gibraltar by the Sprague family, which record unrivaled in our foreign service history and one which has contributed in high degree to sustain the cordial relations which have existed between the United States and the British authorities at your post, I take particular pleasure in extending to you the congratulations of the department. I desire also to commend you for your own loyal and efficient performance of duty for 35 years and to express the wish that the Government of the United States may continue to have the benefit of your services at Gibraltar for many years to come."

YALE FUND IN BOSTON HAS REACHED \$91,059

Yale men in Boston have so far subscribed \$91,059 to Yale's \$300,000 Endowment Fund, it was announced yesterday at a luncheon of campaign committee chairman and team captains at the Yale Club. This amount is made up of previously reported subscriptions totaling \$78,346.50, and new subscriptions of \$12,712.50. George A. Lyon, Boston city chairman, said that the average amount was \$254, just \$4 more than the average of \$250 which campaign

Y. W. C. A. to Show Crate-Made House

Girls to Exhibit Five-Room Model at Coming Better Homes Week Display

A model five-room house, completely furnished, will be exhibited by members of the Y. W. C. A. at the Better Homes exhibit next week at Rogers Hall as a part of the demonstration of work in home furnishings conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association here.

The house, made from crates, was planned by the girls, who also selected the color scheme for each room and planned and made the furniture during their meetings of the last month.

An overstuffed wing chair and divan in the living room are arranged close to small tables with flowers and miniature magazines. In the dining room, with paneled walls, the table is set with tiny dishes, silverware and fresh linen. The bedroom is done in ivory Adam period furniture and in the kitchen in white enamel.

The house was constructed under the supervision of Miss Peris Bushnell, assistant Girl Reserves director. Following its showing next week it will be on exhibition at the Blue Triangle, 97 Huntington Avenue.

MR. GOODWIN REVOKES "UNSAFE" CAR'S LICENSE

The following statement was issued today by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles:

Today the Registrar of Motor Vehicles revoked the registration of a car owned by the Truhman Automotive Company on the ground that it was unsafe to be on the highways.

This is an automobile that has been used for advertising purposes; and is so constructed as to act like a bucking broncho.

At the Helm in Fund Campaign



Mrs. Nathaniel F. Emmons, Chairman of the Women's Advisory Board of the American Nautical Schools, Inc., on the Quarterdeck of the Training Ship, Albacore, Where Formal Exercises Will Launch Effort to Widen Schools' Aid to Student Navigators.

SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB DEBATES NEW METHODS

John A. O'Shea, director of music in the public schools of Boston, gave a talk on aims and methods of the department before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club at its annual meeting at the Hotel Bellevue this afternoon. This was illustrated by the Public Latin School trio, who gave selections for flute, violin and viola by Beethoven and Mendelssohn.

Prof. George A. Mirick of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University, talked on "Some Aspects of Supervision," and Melville C. Freeman, head of the department of history at the High School of Practical Arts, Boston, talked of ways of "vitalizing history through biography." The program was presided by Arthur L. Gould is president of the organization, and Leonard M. Patton is secretary.

ADVERTISING BANNED ON TRUNK HIGHWAYS

CONCORD, N. H., April 30 (AP).—Acting under authority granted in a law passed by the Legislature, the state highway department today issued an order banning the placing of advertising signs within or over the rights of way of trunk line highways.

The ruling affects the posting of cards or posters on trees, fences, telephone poles and the hanging of banners across the road.

VENERABLE STUDENTS WIN PRIZE

Three of the four prizes offered this year by the Copley Society of Boston have been won by students at the Vesper George School of Art. It was announced today. Jack, the vena of West Medford received the first prize of \$50 for a design entitled "Lady of the Moon." Miss Eileen Foley of Salem won the second prize of \$15 for costume design, and Miss Ruth Wallace of Brookline the fourth prize of \$5 for costume design.

NORTH STATION GARAGE WINS

George C. Neal, state fire marshal, today approved the action of the Boston Board of Street Commissioners in granting a license to erect a public garage at 160 Causeway Street. This is the old Fitchburg depot site. Several weeks ago the marshal held a hearing on a protest against the erection of this garage.

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TEACHERS OF UNITED STATES TO VISIT EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

International Bureau for Educational Travel Plans to Take Four Groups Abroad This Summer

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 30—American school teachers will next summer have an opportunity of enjoying opportunities for mutual acquaintanceship and sightseeing among European schools, worked out co-operatively on the same plan which was so successful in the co-operative student tours worked out by the university students in America and Europe under the auspices of the Open Road.

The International Bureau for Educational Travel, which was established some months ago as a means of putting American and European teachers in touch with each other for mutual hospitality, using the technical facilities already developed by the International Student Hospitality Association and the Open Road in this country, for student travel and hospitality, is working out four tours for American school teachers, designed to acquaint them with the personnel and the plans and methods of the most advanced European schools. One party of 14, with a leader, can be accommodated on each tour.

Visits to Several Countries

Each tour includes a visit to England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. To these countries one tour adds a visit to Belgium, another a visit to Denmark. A third includes Italy and Czechoslovakia. The climax of each tour is a fortnight at Locarno, on the Swiss side of Lake Maggiore, with attendance on the Fourth International Conference of the New Education Fellowship, which occurs at Locarno from Aug. 3 to Aug. 15. The problem of the conference will be "The True Meaning of Freedom in Education."

In London the groups will be received by Dr. Nunn, head of the London Day Training College. After sight-seeing trips about the city the visitors in groups of five will visit any London schools in which they may be interested. Several already have extended invitations to the American visitors.

From July 15 to 18 there will be a week-end visit at Fresham Heights Boarding School near Knowledge, Farnham, Surrey, a fine country estate, to which Mrs. Beatrice Ennor, the coprinipal, is inviting educators from London whom the Americans will be interested to meet.

The four groups which visit London will each have its own schedule of entertainment and sight-seeing. One group will visit the Bombride School, in the Isle of Wight, a school for boys remarkable for self-government and individual work. From London there will be various excursions into the provinces to see various schools.

French Programs Differ

The French programs differ in the four tours, but each allows a survey of special schools in and around Paris, including some interesting, open air schools and the Ecole Le Galle at Nanterre, remarkable for its craft work done by children.

The group that visits Belgium will be assisted by Dr. O. Drecoly and Mlle. Hamalde, directors of the famous Drecoly Demonstration School, who are arranging to introduce the visitors to many Belgian educational pioneers, and to show them institutions of child welfare which are highly developed in Belgium.

In Denmark the visitors will have abundant opportunity to study the famous folk high schools, which have done so much to raise the average level of life in Denmark. They will also visit Hindsgaul, an ancient castle, now an international meeting place for people of the Scandinavian countries.

In Germany one party will see the municipal experimental schools, which are said to constitute the most daring experiment to be found anywhere in public school education. In Hamburg the Americans will be guests in the homes of German teachers. Other groups will visit other sections of Germany, one seeing the schools of the Rhine provinces, another being received at the

guests of the German New Education Fellowship, in Munich, etc.

Visitors to Italy will make Milan their center. Signora G. Pisani, head of the Scuola Rinnovata, which is one of the most modern schools in Italy, will form a circle at Milan for the reception of the American guests. Very attractive programs have been arranged for the various parties in Switzerland. One party will be guests overnight at the Landerziehungsheim, a home school for "problem boys" under the direction of Professor Hanselmann, forming a brotherly, almost self-supporting community of teachers and their families, craftsmen, children, and adolescents.

MEN CHALLENGE WOMEN SPELLERS TO 'RUBBER' MATCH

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., April 30 (Special)—The Brattleboro club, composed of merchants, business and professional men have invited the women of the Brattleboro Woman's Club to participate in a return spelling match and the women have accepted, the evening of May 10 to be the time. At a match held on April 22, the women defeated the men, and in view of the fact that the men won the 1909 match, the Brattleboro club considers the honor of teachers and their association, to preside at the spelling book.

The committee in charge has been successful in getting E. Burr Smith, principal of the Greenfield (Mass.) High School, who is president of the Brattleboro High School Alumni Association, to preside at the spelling book.



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BOSTON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY ROBERT STANLEY ROSS, C. S.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., of New York, N. Y., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture, entitled "Christian Science: Present Redemption," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

My friends: You are welcome in The Mother Church; and your presence in such large numbers will make glad the heart of our lecturer. Some years ago, our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote a letter to the Board of Lectureship in which she said: "You are here for the purpose of grasping and defining the demonstrable, the eternal." (Miscellaneous 248:7-9.) May we on this occasion, realize that our lecturer is present for this purpose; and may we understand that we are here to receive and to interpret in our everyday life, the eternal, the divine, the good, that shall come to us in this lecture.

Surely in such a consciousness this hour will be filled with the richest blessings—the heavenly Father will be remembered in honor, and His creation—man, will be exalted. I am happy to present to you a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, Mr. Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., of New York City.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Christian Science is demonstrating that it is the Christianity of Jesus made practicable today. Now, as of old, it is showing mankind how to escape from all evil. No matter how long one may have been ill, no matter how deeply one may be involved in sin, no matter how heavy one's burdens, no matter how dark the night, Christian Science joyfully points the way out, not through death and the grave (surely, that is no way out!), but here and now. The Bible tells us that the kingdom of God—that is, the kingdom of heaven—is at hand, here, now; that "now is the day of salvation;" that "now are we the sons of God." Christian Science is truly the religion of now; for, instead of exhorting us to wait until tomorrow, or next year, or the next world for salvation, it lovingly invites us to partake today of God's infinite goodness. All the possibilities of real being are always here and everywhere. How could they be otherwise, in view of the nature and omnipresence of God, infinite good, whose love is the light of yesterday, and today, and forever? Consequently, the only God about whom Christian Science teaches is "God with us," a God who is absent only to those who believe Him to be absent.

Reality Inact
But in order to grasp and utilize Christian Science, one must learn first something about God and man's relation to Him. Consulting our supreme authority, the Bible, we find in the first chapter of Genesis that in the beginning—when God declared all reality to be spiritual and good like Himself—perfection reigned universally and sin, disease, and death were unknown. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." . . . Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them," including man, of course. Early in the second chapter, however, we are told that a mist arose and hid from view this ideal state of existence, after which the Lord God is supposed to have begun immediately to recreate out of the dust of the ground an already perfect universe and man. Owing to this so-called mist, man is believed to have been separated from his original perfection and to have become an erring mortal, or human-being, subject to sin, disease, and death.

Now, if it were true that the mist arose and that because of it man actually fell from his high estate as the divine image and likeness, do you not see that sin, disease, and death would be of God, hence inevitable, and that man would be their helpless victim? But surely there is nothing in the infinity, the allness, of pure Spirit or Mind called God out of which its very opposite (this mist or fog of material belief, mis-called matter) could be evolved? Therefore, notwithstanding all this mystified human sense of things with its seemingly real sin, disease, sorrow, poverty, failure, discouragement, disaster, and death—notwithstanding all this, Christian Science declares with conviction based on proof that matter and its attending disorders have no basis in fact or truth, and that God's spiritual, harmonious creation is now and forever the only real creation, in which there has never been any actual departure from nor necessity of returning to health and harmony. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this plain on pages 470 and 471 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes: "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and Man, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

Matter Is Human Belief
This being the case, it should be evident to us that what seem to be a material earth and mortal man are not the universe and man of Spirit (God's) creating; for Paul tells us plainly that "the things which are seen are temporal [unreal]; but the things which are not seen are eternal [real]." Furthermore, I shall endeavor to show you that the material earth and mortal man are not even substance-matter, but merely subjective states of this mystified-mentality called the carnal mind, mind of the flesh, or the mind that is the flesh itself which the Bible tells us, is "enmity against God;" that is, it is an attempted though always unavailing, attempt to do away with the peaceful state of infinity, the allness of God, spiritual good. Therefore, one of the first things which the student of Christian Science needs to understand clearly is that mortals are not living in matter, the flesh, or the body, as they believe they are, but in a state of material, mortal, carnal-mindedness which they, in their error, call matter. This will explain why the so-called sick (at least those of

them who know nothing about the teaching of Christian Science) turn to drugs, surgery, manipulation, diet, change of climate, and other forms of material treatment for relief. They believe the illness to be physical, that is, in the body; whereas it is wholly mental.

And now for the proof: Even material or natural scientists admit that matter is not what it appears to be. According to the science of physics, so-called matter (be it air, water, flesh, wood, metal—it does not differ) is made up of aggregations and combinations of distinct, minute particles called atoms. Considered individually or separately, these atoms are so small that they have never been cognized humanly in any way; for we are told that it would require millions of atoms to make a speck of dust large enough to be seen distinctly with the aid of the most powerful microscope in the world. When atoms are finally analyzed (in theory, of course), physics tells us that they are resolved into positive and negative swirls, vortices, or stresses of force or energy called electrons, from which point they elude further detection and disappear entirely in that wholly unknown quantity called the ether or space. Indeed, a few years ago an eminent British scientist, one of the most noted of our day, admitted that he and his colleagues were explaining matter by explaining it away. In other words, according to its own deductions, natural science admits that the so-called physical matter does not exist as visible, tangible matter.

Here let it be said to her everlasting credit that, more than 60 years ago, Mrs. Eddy announced in effect to a then incredulous world, that matter is a phenomenon of physical force or energy called mortal mind or animal magnetism. She was a half-century ahead of our professors of physics. On page 177 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortal mind and body are one. Neither exists without the other, and both must be destroyed by immortal Mind. Matter, or body, is but a false concept of mortal mind. This so-called mind builds its own superstructure, of which the material body is the grosser portion, but from which the body is a sensuous, human concept."

One Mind Only
However, Christian Science would be conferring no favor upon the human race by merely resolving matter into its final analysis, mortal mind, and leaving it there for mankind would not know how to dispose of mortal mind as a supposed reality any more effectually than it now knows how to dispose of matter as a supposed reality. But Christian Science does not leave the question of mortal mind as it were, it does not leave mortal mind on our hands with no way to dispose of it. Christian Science goes all the way; it declares that the divine Mind is infinite, all because God is infinite, all. Can there be more than one infinite called God, good? No! Can there be more than one Mind, for God is Mind, and God is infinite, and God is good? No! What real foundation is there, then, for this so-called other mind, this alleged basis of matter, sin, disease, and death? Is it real or is it unreal? That is, is it true or is it untrue? If unreal and untrue, you will admit, I am sure, that the human race is the victim, not of the all-loving, ever-present, unchangeable God, but of a universal imposition, delusion, nightmare, dream, or mist of materiality commonly looked upon as a personal demon called Satan, adversary, or devil, but which Mrs. Eddy has uncovered and exposed as mortal mind or animal magnetism, even that which, to human experience, seems to be, but which, in fact and in truth, is not.

But, let none of us congratulate ourselves upon having overcome the devil or evil so long as we are thinking or doing wrongly at any time toward anybody; for, would not that be admitting the reality of more than one mind, hence more than one God? The only way to be sure that we have overcome the devil or evil is to think and do rightly all the time by every body, in this way and in this way only can we prove or demonstrate that there is but one Mind, hence one God.

Referring to the offspring of this mist or fog of material belief, mis-called matter, the prophet said: "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Touching upon the same subject, Paul wrote, "For if a man [a mortal] think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." And again, "Wherefore henceforth know we no man after the flesh [materially, humanly, bodily]; yes, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet henceforth [in the light of this new, scientific, this wholly spiritual, point of view] know we him no more;" for Christian Science shows that neither God nor God's man can be discerned by material sense.

Mental Cause, Spiritual Remedy
If you are willing to admit the reasonableness of the foregoing, I hope you will go a step farther and admit that the human body is not fundamentally flesh, blood, and bones, but at best the alleged substance of mortal mind, and that it manifests only that which this so-called human, mortal, carnal mind is entertaining in belief. For example, all of us know that an ugly disposition (which is a mortal mental state) will manifest itself in harsh, unlovely features (supposedly a physical state); whereas a gentle disposition (which is an improved state of human belief) will manifest itself in a serene, perhaps a smiling countenance (supposedly a physical state). If that is true, is it not reasonable to conclude that the organs and functions of the human body as a whole are equally responsive to thought? Who in this audience has not seen the face become red with rage or white with fear? Do not the heart seem to beat now fast, now slowly, owing to differing states of thought? I have known people to become desperately ill instantaneously following outbreaks of temper or bad disposition. Someone has well said that if fear, envy, jealousy, hatred, and so on, will distort the features, they will distort likewise the heart, stomach, and lungs. Why not?

There is on record in our country

some experiments made by well-known educators. One experiment consisted of causing a man to become very angry and then procuring from his perspiration and breath precipitations of moisture. Analyzing this moisture chemically, they found that it contained what are commonly looked upon as deadly poisons. Another experiment consisted of taking the same man in a happy state of thought and procuring from the perspiration and breath other precipitations of moisture. Analyzing this moisture chemically, they found that none of the poisonous elements were present. The third experiment consisted of taking the moisture procured in the first instance and injecting it into small animals such as guinea pigs, rats, and chickens. The result was that it caused their death.

Now we ask, do not these three experiments prove what direct and leading influence one's thinking has upon one's health and happiness and how very, very important it is that one and all should learn to think rightly always, an achievement which the teachings of Christian Science make possible? All of which indicates that mortals are healthy or unhealthy, happy or unhappy, strong or weak, in the proportion that their thinking is good or bad, spiritual or material. Centuries ago, the wise man said, "As he [a man] thinketh in his heart, so is he"—so is he physically. Therefore, it is logical to conclude that one becomes truly healthy only in the proportion that one's thinking becomes spiritualized; for, surely, a wrong mental state mis-called a diseased body can be corrected or healed only by seeing the nothingness of error through spiritual understanding of the divine Mind or Mind of Christ! That which under Christian Science treatment appears to be a physical change is really a mental change brought about by spiritual understanding. By accepting as reality the new, the ideal, the perfect man, the old, imperfect, human concept is improved and evangelized step by step, in proportion to one's spiritual growth. It is therefore reasonable to believe that, some day, when sufficient growth in spiritual understanding has been attained, the human concept may be expected to yield entirely to the spiritual, and disappear at the Ascension, and disappear before the one, infinite, divine, all-Mind called God, which contains no material, human beliefs.

No one has ever understood so well the Master that "mortal mind and body are one," and that, in order to put off the old or material concept of man called a mortal, one does not die out of matter, but stays awake mentally and, through harmonious unfolding spiritual understanding, stands tempered by love, leaving by correct thinking the way out of false material beliefs. Accordingly, when the Master had risen entirely above the universal belief calling itself matter and mortality, that which was looked upon as the material, earthly body disappeared from view. In words of the poet quoted by Mrs. Eddy on page 51 of "Miscellaneous Writings":

"When from the lips of Truth one might breath
Shall like a whirlwind, scatter in the breeze
The dark pile of human mock-eries:
Then shall the reign of Mind come on earth,
And starting fresh, as from a second birth,
Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring,
Shall walk transparent like some holy thing."

Recognizing that the human body is not, in the final analysis, flesh, blood, and bones, but the alleged substance of mortal mind (this mind that does not exist), does not Paul exhort us to be transformed, that is, remodeled, remade, or made-over even physically by the removing of our minds or thinking; by honesty, chastity, and forgiveness instead of dishonesty, impurity, and hate; by spiritual understanding instead of material belief? Consequently, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 425 of Science and Health: "Consciousness of our better body when faith in matter has been conquered. Correct material belief by spiritual understanding, and Spirit will form you anew."

No Incurable Disease
But one in the audience may be saying to himself that some diseases are more than mere beliefs or figments of the human imagination. He may be saying that he knows some of them are real; that he has a disease for which he has tried all sorts of treatment; that he has been operated upon; and that the doctors have pronounced him incurable. With incredulity he asks, Does Christian Science presume to heal incurable diseases? The answer is an emphatic and assuring, "Yes, and in accordance with divine authority. No doubt there are in this audience at least some people who were healed by Christian Science after other methods of religion and medicine had failed."

Years ago, in reply to a critic who had accused the Christian Science movement of swelling its ranks

from the membership of other churches, a Christian Scientist responded: "My friend, we haven't come from the other churches. Most of us have come from the graveyards." In those days (it is practically the same today) nearly all who turned to Christian Science did so only as a last resort—only after other systems of religion and medicine had failed. They were abandoned as human wreckage. They had become mere floss and jettison upon the sea of human experience. Nevertheless, aided by the gratitude of those whom their teachings have restored to health, happiness, and usefulness, after all else had failed, Mrs. Eddy has taken this heretofore hopeless material and built up the most remarkable religious movement since the days of the Master.

Let us understand clearly, therefore, that only after all other systems of religion and medicine had failed, if there were, how could there have arisen in our day a great religious movement whose ranks are made up largely of those who have been healed and regenerated by the new systems of religion and medicine? Had it not been there, how could the Psalmist have sung that song of assurance: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases;" who healeth all thy diseases? Note well that it reads, "all thine iniquities" and "all thy diseases," not some of them, not nearly all of them, but all of them.

Spiritual Surgery
Here let us suppose a so-called surgical case. Although these might not be the cause, let us assume, nevertheless, that owing to fear, criticism, jealousy, sensuality, hatred, or some other favorite inclination of the human mind, or combination of such beliefs, the patient believes he has a diseased condition of the body which can be got rid of only by way of a surgical operation. Well, even though the disease is a delusion, it could have become evident physically—be removed, the cause of the difficulty—that is, the patient's belief in fear, or other mental association therewith—is uncorrected. The top and bottom of man are one; and the roots are still there. Plainly, this is kind of surgical operation that needs to be performed is this (if I may use a somewhat ordinary expression), namely, the patient needs to learn through Christian Science, the Science of infinite good, how, on the basis of his unreality to "cut out" some of his fearful, irritable, ugly, meddlesome, sensual, hateful thinking. Can you get rid of sin or wrong thinking by way of a surgeon's knife? Would you attempt to overcome a bad disposition? Has he had a taking mineral bath or going to some part of the country where the climate is supposed to be more beneficial to one's health?

When applied by one who is morally and spiritually qualified to do so, and presuming of course upon the willingness and readiness of the patient to do his part if he is able to do so, Christian Science will take such a case and remove the physical effect by eradicating first the hidden, unseen mental cause; for the surgery of Christian Science is the active, divine Principle operating in and upon human consciousness, overcoming and casting out sick and sinful beliefs. According to the Bible: "The word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." Here we are told that true surgery is not material but spiritually, divinely mental; dealing not with the individual's body, but with his thinking. When a diseased condition is overcome in this truly scientific manner, the patient is benefited not only physically, but mentally and morally—the weed is pulled up by the roots; hence, there can be no relapse or return.

Although Christian Science when fully understood is capable of overcoming human discord of every sort, Christian Scientists are counseled by Mrs. Eddy to be modest in their claims regarding surgery, and for the present at least to leave broken bones and dislocations to the fingers of a surgeon. "However," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 402 of Science and Health, "it is just to say that the author has already in her possession well-authenticated records of the cure, by herself and her students through mental surgery alone, of broken bones, dislocated joints, and spinal vertebrae."

Treatment
In view of the foregoing, you can see readily that the practice of Christian Science is not physical, but

metaphysical—that is, it is above and beyond the physical sense of things. It aims to see the universe and man as God, infinite good, sees them. Obviously, Christian Science treatment has no relation to magic, mesmerism, or autosuggestion. It should not be confused with mental science, new thought, theosophy, spiritualism, and other theories based upon minds many and the supposed reality of matter. Instead of willing people to be well or trying to make sick people believe they are all right, Christian Science treatment is spiritual recognition of the unchangeable perfection of God's universe, including man, and the rejection of all other hand, as unreal, untrue, and powerless, of all that is unlike God, infinite good, human belief and experience to the contrary notwithstanding. This is true prayer, even the prayer of spiritual understanding. With tenderness and love this prayer heals the sick by forgiving, overcoming, destroying, all wrong thinking, which is the cause of sickness and sin.

Now, in view of the allness of God and His creation, including man, how can we, as mortals, be anything but one, in reality. And what one is that? Why, it is God's man, spiritual man. Is the real man, who has co-existed with God throughout eternity, at the standpoint of spiritual perfection, the born of human parents, "of few days, and full of trouble," a victim of the so-called law of heredity? Is he a white man, a yellow man, or a black man? Is he Jew or Gentile? Is he sick or a sinner? Is he deformed or crippled? Is he trying to recover from a surgical operation? Has he had an accident? Is he addicted to narcotics, alcohol, or tobacco? Is he a victim of immorality or vice? Is he growing old? Is he poor, discouraged, or a failure? Is there anything wrong with God's image and likeness? No; not unless you are

willing to admit first that there is something wrong with God, infinite good.

To illustrate further: If you, in good health, were to stand before a mirror, would you see yourself in the mirror as invalid or crippled? If you, dressed in white, should stand before a mirror, would you see yourself in the mirror dressed in red or black? Is it not equally unreasonable, unscientific, and unchristian to think of God's image and likeness as a sick, unhappy, discouraged, poverty-stricken, or deformed human being, which is the very opposite of God, Spirit, hence the opposite of God's image and likeness, man? Do you ever think of yourself as God's image and likeness? This is an important question. Can man be both material and spiritual? Can man be both God's likeness and His unlikeness? In reality there is only the one of you. Which one are you? Therefore, Christian Science is exhorting mankind to hold prayerfully to the one Creator, one creation, one man, one law, and that one wholly good, spiritual, perfect, as our basis, our starting-point, our working model, yes, our divine Principle of thought and demonstration.

The Only Way

Now let us suppose that you knew where, in a dry and thirsty land, there were two springs of water, one of which was invariably pure and wholesome and the other sometimes pure and sometimes impure. You would, if you were wise, go always to the first spring and in this sure way avoid the risk of being poisoned, perhaps, on one of those possible off-days of the second spring. For the same sound reason you would direct your friends and the weary traveler to the first spring also.

God reveals Himself only to the pure in heart. Has He ever revealed Himself to one who was not near

and dear to Him? Think it over for a moment. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God," said Jesus, and they only. This will explain, as nothing else can, why Mary Baker Eddy was chosen to be God's messenger and scribe to this and future generations. True to her divine commission, she has recorded in the simplest, clearest manner that hallowed language will permit, the Science of infinity—all of it.

It should be evident to us, therefore, that the only way by which we may be sure always of imbibing Christian Science in its unquestionable purity is by adhering strictly and undeviatingly to the writings of its Discoverer and Founder, who must have known more about it than anybody else. We believe that Mrs. Eddy because of her spirituality was peculiarly fitted for the great task intrusted to her. Why, then, run the slightest risk of drinking impure water when you know where the pure, unadulterated fountain may always be found?

Books purporting to be the same as the writings of Mrs. Eddy are unnecessary, whereas books that are unlike her writings do not present Christian Science. There is only one Christian Science, there will never be any other, and that is the Christian Science revealed by God to His loving, watchful, obedient servant, Mary Baker Eddy. Consequently, they who would understand and practice Christian Science must approach the subject in God's way. In the Bible, the writings of Mrs. Eddy, the periodicals, and other publications of The Mother Church authorized by her, the student will find all that is required and all that will ever be required for self-instruction in and for information about Christian Science.

Conclusion
I might talk for hours on this endless theme and still do poor justice to the most wonderful Science that has ever been revealed. Owing to this

discovery, millions of weary, heart-sick mortals have found the direct and open road to health, happiness, and usefulness; whereas the way had been dark, devious, and discouraging—uphill all the way. In view of this, is it any wonder that Christian Scientists are grateful to Mary Baker Eddy? Is it any wonder that they look upon her reverently as their beloved friend and forever Leader? If Christian Scientists were not grateful to Mrs. Eddy, it would be said of them as Jesus said when the envious authorities of Jerusalem called upon the Master to rebuke the multitude's rejoicing, namely, "I tell you that, if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out."

In the period at my disposal, however, I have endeavored to show you, in the light of Mrs. Eddy's teachings, that all mankind has been the more or less unsuspecting victim of this imposition, delusion, this nightmare or dream of materiality, this mist or mistake if you will—a mistake which Christian Science has come to uncover and correct, to arouse the world mentally, morally, and spiritually, as it has never before been aroused. I have endeavored to show you that, notwithstanding this mystified, human sense of things with its seemingly real sin, disease, sorrow, poverty, failure, disaster, and death—notwithstanding all this, all is well in reality, and that God's universe and man are as harmonious and intact as they were in the beginning when "the morning stars sang together." Finally I have endeavored to show you that, instead of a God of condemnation and wrath, the Christian Science God is unchangeable, universal, impartial, divine Principle (Life, Truth, and Love), to understand and obey whom means health and happiness, peace and plenty, not tomorrow, or next year, or in the next world, but here and now. In words of Micah to Job, "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION SURVEY!

What Has Prohibition Done for America?

- ❑ Is bootlegging worse than the saloon?
- ❑ How has prohibition affected real estate values? The hotel business? General prosperity?
- ❑ Is modification of the Volstead Act the answer to farm relief—in other words, what has prohibition done to the grape grower and the raiser of cereals used in brewing?
- ❑ What is the relation of prohibition to crime? To motor accidents?
- ❑ Has prohibition increased drug addiction?
- ❑ What has prohibition done to industry?

You Will Soon Know The Facts

A nation-wide investigation of the economic effects of prohibition is being completed under the direction of an unbiased investigator, Professor Feldman of Dartmouth. The Christian Science Monitor had enough faith in the outcome to finance the huge project and to print Professor Feldman's findings, regardless of what they might show. The results of the survey will appear in

The Christian Science Monitor

May 17—June 30

NATIONAL PROHIBITION SURVEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Two Designers of the Empire

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE bulky, sharp-cornered bureaus and tables of our grand-parents' time are now looked on fondly as "antiques" by many people. And who is there that can prove they should not be so called? Aren't they "one hundred years old"? And hasn't the United States Government set that as the low age limit, over which a piece will escape duty if it is an importation? So we will consent to make a liberal and popular application of the word that heads this page, and give some attention to tracing Empire from its start in France to its latest examples in America.

Last week we sketched in merest outline the immediate influences that led to the appearance of these new forms, and recalled the fact that they were the result of the French Revolution and of the consequent overturn in artistic taste and standards that reached its height under Napoleon, the first Emperor, and therefore called the Empire period. As is often found in other cases of the appearance of new styles in home interiors, the one we are now considering was a natural if not necessary offshoot of the newly popular fashions in architecture.

Architects Lead the Way
Most prominent and talented among those active in the new school were Pierre Fontaine and his friend and partner Charles Percier. Together they planned and directed the work of remodeling many important buildings and the erection of others, Fontaine being later appointed chief architect by Napoleon. These two men left a clear record of their ideals in design and of their regard for their predecessors in a book published in 1812. The subject of it is interior decorations and furniture, and in the opening pages they made plain the reason for their breaking away from the practice of those who had gone before. "The past century displays the meanest, the basest and insignificant of its taste, in the gliding of its woodwork, the outlines of its mirrors, the contortions of its doorheads, its carriages, etc., as in the miscellany plans of its buildings and the affected compositions of its painters."

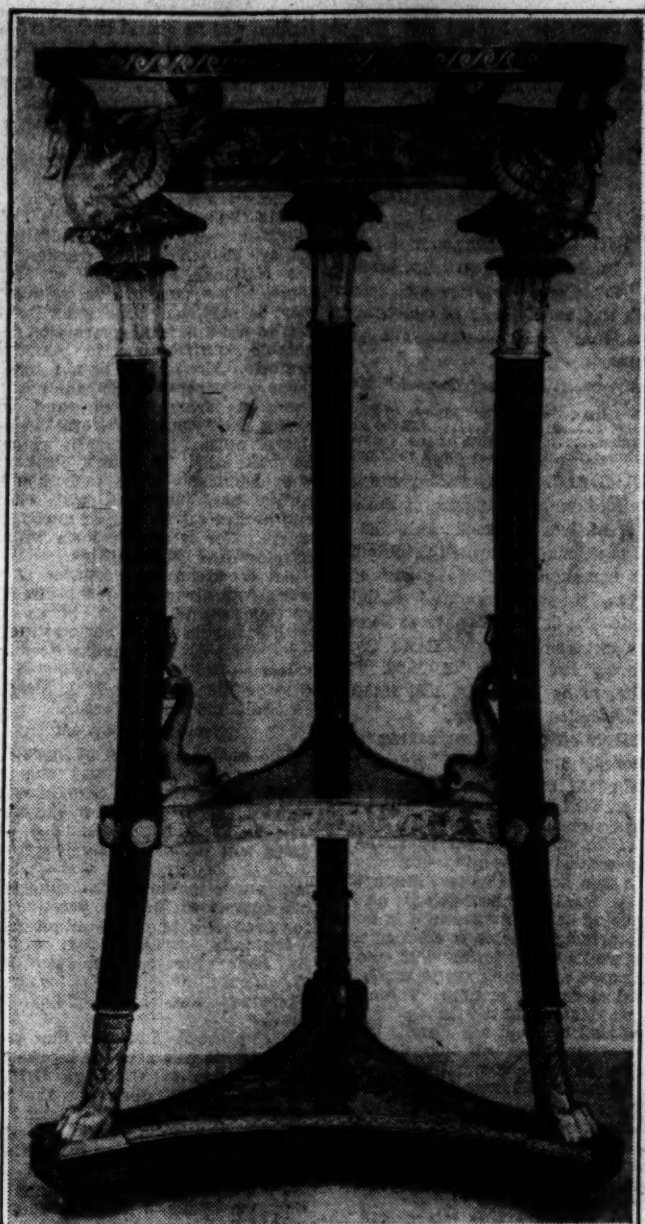
Where They Find Inspiration
This contempt for the previous work of all Frenchmen is balanced by an equally complete respect for the ideals of Greece and Rome. "It would be vain to seek for shapes preferable to those handed down to us by the Ancients, whether in the arts of engineering or in those of decoration or industry. . . . In them can be seen the reign of the power of reason, which more than anyone thinks is the true genius of architecture, of ornamentation, and of furniture." This sounds very grand and may have meant a lot to the men who wrote it. About the only idea we get from it is that only in ancient Greece and Rome, and in Egypt, were things done that were worth noticing. Since those days there had occurred plenty of mistakes that had better be forgotten as soon as possible.

Now let's see what Percier and Fontaine brought forth as the result of their scorn for their countrymen and their esteem for their "Ancients." The dainty things of the Louis XIV and Louis XV are now taboo. The nearer they come to a box or to an obelisk the happier they are. Sharp corners that are hard to the eye and to the touch, plain surfaces of the greatest possible extent, veneered in such a way as to conceal the necessary framing of the piece, are two of the features that are noticeable in their designs. Other points that stand out are the almost entire absence of moldings and of carving, both of which add so much charm to the earlier furniture of France. Columns, when they are found are inspired by an obelisk or a pylon. Legs disappear from beds and bureaus, or commodes, as they name them. Bronze, usually gilded, is used with great freedom, and in forms that employ the skill of even sculptors and goldsmiths in their execution.

Some Examples of Their Work
The washstand illustrated shows how far this metal served to take the place of carving and of inlay in the production of the most elegant conceptions of Percier and Fontaine. Here the wood is in fact a minor material.

CLOCKS—LARGE AND SMALL
Eli Terry—Seth Thomas
DOWN THE LAKE
(An Ancient Landmark)
Cock O' The Walk
Antique Shop
8 Bay State Place, Boston (Opp. the Common)
Old Furniture
China—Glass—Rugs
THE BULLSEYE SHOP
50 CHURCH STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

ter. The craftsmanship of the bronze chiseling and boldness of the design break with national traditions in impressive. One thing to notice in this washstand is the triangular base



Lavabo (Washstand), in Mahogany and Gilt Bronze, a Pure Example of Empire Style in Its Greatest Refinement. It is the Combined Work of Two Artists Prominent Under Napoleon, Percier the Designer and Biennais the Craftsman in Metal.

with its curved sides. It is a form often seen on the American Empire tables of around 1820, and that are so common in the eastern States.

Any reader who has an opportunity to visit the Metropolitan Museum in New York should make an effort to see this and several other pieces of the finest furniture of this period. The Museum's Bulletin for April treats at length of this recent acquisition and of its maker, the famous goldsmith and sculptor-in-bronze, Martin Guillaume Biennais. The moving impulse of Percier in making the drawing for this piece undoubtedly came from the designs on Grecian vases, where are shown tripods on which were set trays carrying food, braziers containing coals, or jars holding liquids. With them the stand was wholly of bronze and made in a manner quite as elaborate and far more delicate than the

of Louis XV, when ormolu mounts were so freely employed. Now brass insets outline panels, in the centers of which are placed brass figures, human or animal, often symbolic, and usually classical in origin.

Referring to the Illustrations
Frequently, however, they were influenced by the military exploits of the emperor. His Egyptian campaign was one he and his countrymen were proud of, and it was honored by the adoption of various details of that country's art. So we find the sphinx occurs in a variety of adaptations, as may be seen on both of the armchairs shown on this page. As an extreme in this mode of the land of the Nile another of Percier and Fontaine's drawings is sketched and shown here. If it is in poor perspective, it is because the original was. Only an enthusiastic admirer of the antique as it was then considered could, it seems to us, find much pleasure in the company of such a bookcase as this, with its fantastic association of the Grecian and the Egyptian.

The large oval mirror illustrated has brass feet, sphinxes of the same metal supporting columns tipped with brass on either end. The masks on each side of the base and the scrolls beneath the mirror itself altogether make this almost as much the product of the metal worker as of the cabinetmaker.

The constant aim of the Empire style was to make for symmetry and balance. This is noticeable on the bed of Napoleon, the two ends of which are precisely the same, except for the bolster. Sometimes they went so far as to have one of these on each end of the bed. This piece also rests on the floor without legs, its hard lines being but slightly relieved by the curves, though its severe bulk is ornately embellished with scrolls and other details in brass.

The two arm chairs offer some details of interest. Attention has already been called to the use of the sphinx on both. Another detail which occurs somewhat frequently is the cornucopia, seen here as forming the arms of one chair. The turned front legs in one case are of a design identical with that of stools shown on old Greek vases. The square legs of the second chair curve to the front; in harmony with the lines derived from the same source.

Main Characteristics Summarized
So we find the Empire style to be severe and bulky in its general outline. Veneer covers the broad surfaces which are unbroken by moldings or carving, except very rarely. Pieces appear to rest on the ground, although they are so heavy that casters are necessary. The highest skill of the best craftsmen was employed in making brass ornaments which frequently were an important part of the scheme. Tables were generally round and the tops were likely to be supported by a heavy, simple pillar, otherwise on columns, or on three scrolled supports. These were likely to rest on a triangular base with curved sides. Marble was much used for table tops, also on bureaus or commodes.

The work of the leading craftsmen of those Napoleonic days was of the highest excellence, and the rich pieces are admirable in the perfection of the cabinetmaker's and metal worker's art. Much of the commercial work of this period is on the contrary of inferior quality, compared to that of the century before. The coatings of veneer

which concealed the structural joints tempted workmen who were now free from the regulations of guilds, to slight their work and cheapen construction in many

points. Thus it seems that the time of degeneracy in cabinetmaking has arrived, when craftsmen are satisfied to imitate the general appearance but not the honest construction of the styles set by the leaders of their nation.

At another time we will consider the manner in which some of these innovations of the Empire period were modified as they were adapted for popular use. It will be found that many of the much admired things in numerous homes of today can rightly claim direct descent from the imperial ancestors to whom an altogether inadequate introduction has been offered here.

THE person who wishes to become well informed concerning any one of the many subjects that attract collectors must be ready to spend much time in serious, not casual, study. It is not enough to chat occasionally with even the most learned. One needs to master the ordered and exactly stated facts that are found only in the most reliable books.

In no other field does the student find so much aid from writers ready at hand as in that of furniture. The very abundance causes embarrassment, and an unadvised or ill-advised selection may result in a waste of time or in discouragement.

Some readers desire only to be amused, but do not object to learning a little at the same time if they can do so without any effort. This

is not written for them, but for the many who are eager to know where they can find in one book the most complete and accurate explanation of the different English styles. It is the writer's opinion that it is in the work of R. Davis Benn, "Style in Furniture," published by Longmans Green & Co., in 1912, and selling at \$9.50. It is simply written and comprehensive, and its high value is recognized easily by anyone who has read it and numerous others of a later date on the same general subject.

Such an observer will soon realize how often the echoes if not the phrases of Benn are found in later and less profitable pages. It is not most fortunate in the placing of its illustrations, though they are exceptionally good and are abundant.



The Bed of Napoleon the Emperor



Two Representative Armchairs of the Less Elaborate Sort, From Drawings by Percier and Fontaine

Style in Furniture

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Code of Dealers' Ethics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A move to promote honesty among dealers in antiques and art objects and to increase public confidence in the trade has just been made by the Antique and Decorative Arts League by the adoption of a code of ethics requiring fair dealing between its members and their customers and declaring the practice of representing as genuine and original, antiques and art pieces which are, in fact, imitations.

Exact Descriptions With Invoices
The code provides for a board of arbitration to which matters in dispute may be referred and asserts that "in the event any member of the league shall misrepresent any article sold, it is incumbent upon him to refund the purchase price of such article upon the demand by the purchaser."

It provides that "all invoices or memoranda of sales by members of the league shall contain a fair description of the articles sold" and that "false or misleading representations or misstatements" shall be considered violations of the ethics of the league.

A Money-Back Guarantee
"We put our knowledge and experience at the service of our clients and pledge ourselves to deal with them in strict honesty. The code is a guarantee to the public of the strict probity on the part of members of the league. Now those who buy from any member of the league may have a written description of their purchase supported by a money-back guarantee."

Article 1 of the code provides that:

Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

"Members shall, in all their dealings with the public and their fellow members, adhere to moral and ethical standards of conduct, so as to command the respect and confidence of their fellow members and the public generally. This is of the utmost importance in the realm of antique and decorative arts, where the public deals with specialists, upon whose judgment it must rely."

The code was drawn up by Walter Ehrlich with the aid of Mr. Duveen, Edward Farmer, H. F. Dawson, James P. Montilior and Eugene J. Orsenigo, and was subscribed to by the league's 144 members.

A Word From the Wise

One of the most discriminating buyers of old furniture that I know was speaking recently about his policies in making his selections. The first essential was the apparently obvious one that an article must be genuinely old. The next, assuming that the merit of the piece be sufficient, is that there shall be no replacement of wood in any part.

A table with a leg that is new even in part; a chair, however fine it may be otherwise, but having its feet sawed off; a chest with a new lid; all these may be quite charming, but the commercial value in each case has been reduced from a third to a half. If one feels doubtful of the truth of this statement, he has only to attend an auction and notice how bids drag on pieces that have been partly restored.

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England

B. Altman & Co.

The Antiquary's Bulletin



Georgian England

In England's Age of Mahogany, styles for all time were evolved by some of the greatest furniture designers the world has ever known. As between the work of Heppelwhite and Sheraton there was much in common in the design of sideboards, this charming example typifying much of the characteristics of both these designers. A sideboard as small as this may well form the keynote of an intimate dining-room in the old manner.

The Altman antiques have been newly arranged in enlarged galleries

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(Seventh Floor)

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Antiques

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THE HOME FORUM

Undertones From the South

Theodor Storm, Poet of North-Schleswig

REVIEWING the career of an accomplished inhabitant of Schleswig, that southernmost part of Europe's north, one gains a most interesting insight into the northern nature, so full of charming characteristics and novel viewpoints, but which, by virtue of an ingrained modesty and reserve, generally remains unrevealed. Theodor Storm shared these proclivities with all the sturdy sons of that region. His poetry especially bears ample proof thereof, and of his inherent love for the homeland, that land which the conservatism of the inhabitants shields unconsciously from the world's gaze, and consciously from exploitation. He speaks most affectionately, in poetical outpourings, of that region of North-Schleswig where his home was situated, and which to the stranger might even bear a drab and flat appearance.

Although he was educated in law schools at Kiel and Berlin, and at various times held political positions in Potsdam and South Germany, his poems that deal with the surroundings of his childhood home in the city of Husum, on the shores of the North Sea, were the ones that caught the eye of his fame. Some of his commentaries have described his work as national in the extreme, not, however, in the political sense of the word; others draw the line still closer and designate it as sectional.

His poem, "Grey City by the Sea," is obviously linked to Husum, inasmuch as Husum is surrounded by flat and marshy country, and frequently draped in a gray mantle of mist. The closing lines,

And yet my heart must ever be
Turning for home to thee, to thee,
Grey City by the Sea,

show volumes of feeling and give evidence of the fascination that always unerringly drew him back there. Earlier poems reflect and carry a saddening strain all through. It would appear that the melancholy note which predominates in and marks the Scandinavian literature finds its echo in productions of this more southerly poet and author. It was this love for home, expressed by him so poetically, with simplicity and with a dreamy sentiment, that made him the favorite of the northern

public. He knew how to produce the atmosphere and evoke the mood which they understood and loved, which they strongly felt but were unable to express themselves. Theodor Storm did it, and they were delighted with him. But perhaps "delighted" is too blithe a term; the robustness of his fellow countrymen demands a sturdier expression; they loved him with the honest adoration of an appreciative rugged toiler for literary genius.

Very early Theodor Storm started out as a most promising lyric poet. Later he became famous as a story teller, and this led him to abandon poetic measures almost entirely for prose. One of his best known poems, entitled "Solitude," deals with the noonday hour of a summer's day on a heather field. The beginning—

All is so still! The heather field
Bathed in the midday sun is lying.
A sheen of rosy haze is seen
Over the ancient landmarks flying.
Odors of herbs and heather rise
Into the bluest summer skies—

unrolls a most graphic and artistic picture. One is led to investigate how this sketch will be filled in. With the most satisfying picturesqueness it continues:

Insects are hastening through the
bush,
In their gold-dotted, armored coats,
The bees are clinging, branch by
branch,
Close to the heather's bell-like flow-
ers.
The birds are winging all day long;
The air is filled with sky-larks' song.

Even one who is unfamiliar with a northern summer's day, unfamiliar with heather fields and sky-larks' song, is impressed with the atmosphere and mood depicted all through this poem. One who has lived with these experiences, however, is instantly and joyously transported into the picture thus unrolled. He envisions the wide expanse of people heather, the intense midday sun pouring down upon it, and forming shimmering heat waves above it; the droning of insects as they flit about the fragrant heather blossoms, yes, the very fragrance itself one seems to see. It is very realistic, this word picture, drawn so expertly of a landscape which the initiated know to be dotted with homelike, thatched roof moorland cottages, inhabited by sturdy men, who cut turf for fuel in the peat bogs, and sell the surplus of their product after garnering their own ample supplies. Beekeepers, too, have their homes and their hives on the field, for who does not know the fame of heather honey? This phase is touched upon in the last verse of "Solitude,"

Then softly trembles through the
air
A sound of bells, dimmed by the
forest.

The old man's eyelids slowly
droop,
He dreams about his honey harvest.
No jarring noise did yet intrude
Into this charming solitude.

Although Theodor Storm's poems will always be remembered better than his prose, yet, when he was laid to rest, it was his prose that was the subject of the funeral oration. He became the short story, embodying character and sentiment, and of finished workmanship.

"Immense," his first very successful novel, is true to this type, and, indeed, are the sentiments it unrolls. It is a story of a young man, the discerning reader to permit the discerning reader to be more oblivious of time and place, and join in the mood, the hopes and doubts of the returning wanderer; accompany him across field and stile to the estate of his friend, there to find the guiding star of his absent days, the memory of which had drawn him back to the home soil, installed as mistress of his friend's household. Honorable and brave is his bearing; quietly and without explanation he withdraws again from the familiar scenes. His friend never learns of his disappointment; and the young wife, with a woman's sensitive intuition, alone interprets in her thought the shortness of the visit. As in the beginning of the story the visitor is painted into the picture, aglow with an honorable purpose, so he courageously fades out of it at the end, silently, with honor and dignity intact, and without leaving behind a ripple of suspicion to affect the peaceful home of his friend. The theme is admirably handled.

"Aquis Submersis," another novel by Theodor Storm which receives frequent mention, delineates human life in Germany in the seventeenth century. Romantic tales with a historical background engaged his fancy to a considerable extent. His townspeople expressed their appreciation of their gifted fellow-citizen by electing him to the governorship of Husum for a number of years. Taking into consideration the versatility of the man, and his idealistic conservatism, it is only natural that after his retirement his home became a rendezvous for literary people, and for participants in and patrons of the fine arts. E. M. C.

Amalfi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A pilgrim on a time worn road,
Where castled cliff and cloistered
way,
Climb sinuous from the purple bay.

By terraced towns the world beyond,
Burdened with fruit and trailing vine,
And peasant's cot and wayside shrine.

A simple folk, an open door,
A wanderer's fare, and then repose
At evening, with the journey's close.

An open casement and a star,
O'er its own image glorified,
At dusk, on calm Salerno's tide.

At midnight, let the moon rise high;
Its silver caseway stretching west,
To some far Paradise of rest.

CLAYTON MCGRINLEY.

There was that fresh, indescribable odour, a breath from the Gulf, or from Florida and the Carolinas,—a subtle, persuasive influence that thrilled the sense. Every root and rootlet underground must have felt it; the buds of the soft maple and silver poplar felt it; and swelled perceptibly during the day. The robins knew it, and were here that morning; so were the crow-blackbirds. The spade must have known it, and leaped and sported about the mouths of the rivers, ready to dart up them if the genial influence continued. . . .

Then in the afternoon there was

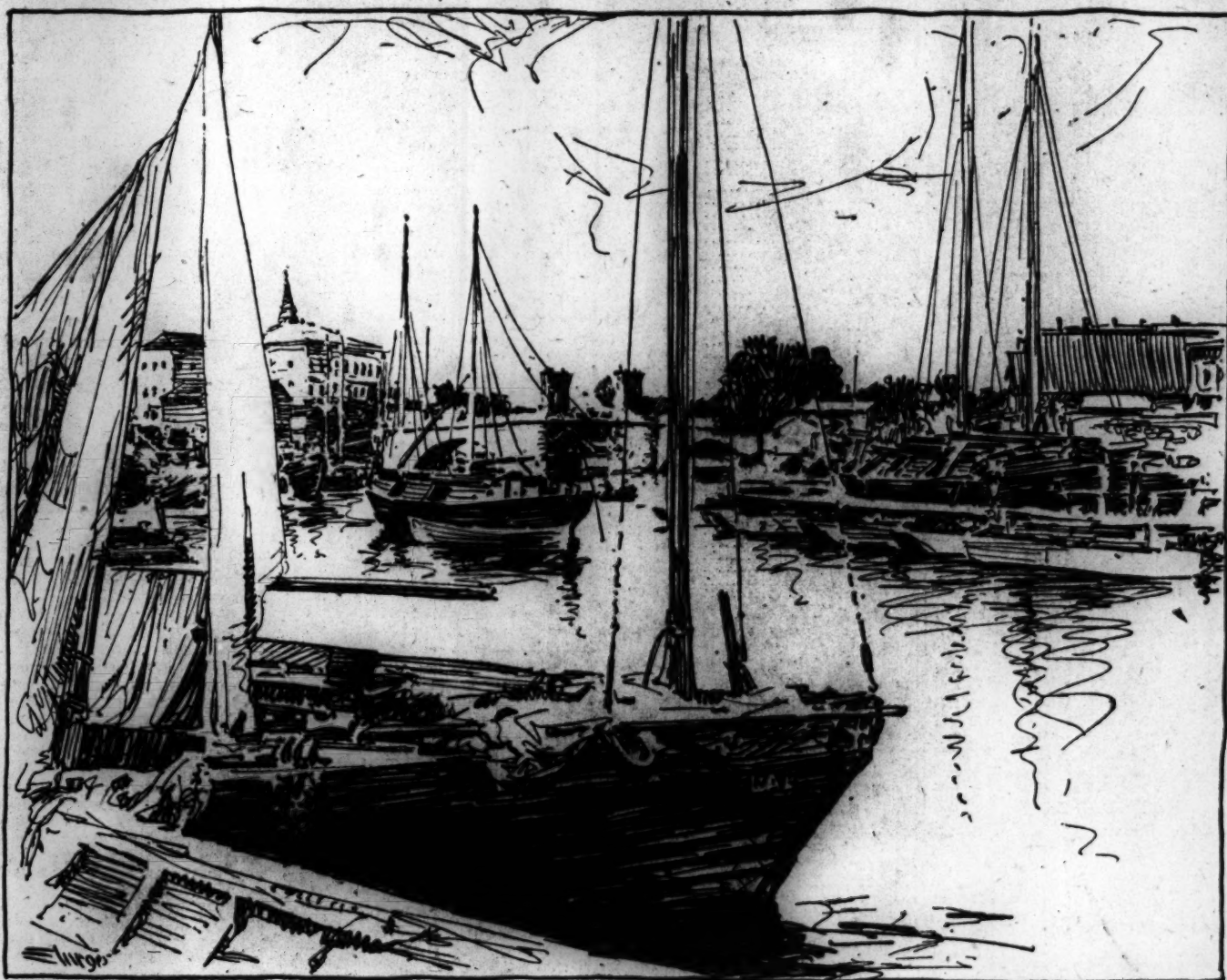
the smell of smoke,—the first spring fires in the open air. The Virginia farmer is raking together the rubbish in his garden, or in the field, is preparing for the plough, and turning it up. In imagination I am there to help him. I see the children playing about, delighted with the sport and the resumption of work; the smoke goes up through the shining haze; the farm-house door stands open, and lets in the afternoon sun; the cow lows for her calf, or hides it in the woods; and in the morning the geese, sporting in the spring sun, answer the call of the wild flock steering northward above them. . . .

As I stroll through the market

I see the signs here. That old coloured woman has brought spring in her basket in those green flakes of moss, with arbutus showing the pink; and her old man is just in good time with his fruit-trucks and gooseberry-bushes. Various bulbs and roots are also being brought out and offered, and the onions are sprouting on the stands. . . .

In the Carolinas, no doubt, the fruit-trees are in bloom, and the rice land is being prepared for the seed. In the mountains of Virginia and in Ohio they are making maple-sugar; in Kentucky and Tennessee they are sowing oats; in Illinois they are, perchance, husking the

corn which has remained on the stalk in the field all winter. Wild geese and ducks are streaming across the sky from the lower Mississippi toward the Great Lakes, pausing a while on the prairie, or alighting in the great corn-fields, making the air resound with the noise of their wings upon the stalks and dry stubs as they resume their journey. About this time, or a little later, in the still spring morning, the prairie-birds or prairie-cocks set up that low quiscal cooling or crowing that defies the ear to trace or locate. The air is filled with that soft, mysterious undertone,—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Winter Sun-shine."



The River Ema at Tartu

Drawing by D. C. Sturges, from a Photograph

Color in the Mining Camp

"Just another mining camp," remarks the tourist superciliously as he passes the Clear Creek-Gilpin County line and looks down upon the bleak cluster of buildings that was and is Russellville. What may be known or care that the desolation before him is fraught with romance, that the gray little town bears the name of a discoverer in the Colorado gold fields, a leader in the Pike's Peak Emigration, that on his right are the once famous Becky Sharp Mine and others?

"Just another mining camp," he repeats, suddenly finding himself on the deserted hillside streets of Central City. Here he stops, not to wonder and admire, but for the usual relays of oil, water and gasoline, the usual inquiries as to roads and camp sites. Then with characteristic haste he is on his way to Estes Park or elsewhere, having favored the former mining metropolis with only the most casual glance.

His conduct, though typical, is not wholly censurable. It must be admitted. Just another mining camp it is, like Nevada's or the summit of the hill or Black Hawk at the foot of it. It lacks the scenic setting of its neighbors of the Clear Creek Valley. Vacant stores and houses, rocky board sidewalks, barren dumps and ruins do not contribute to attractiveness.

Yet how it glows with color! A little digging beneath the drab, and the novelist or the historian has a veritable mine of material. A gold mine, of course. The town assumes its former size and importance. The vacant buildings are peopled with prospectors, miners, adventurers, all the colorful strata of gay profusion, until the October snows. In a snug corner between the courthouse and the terraced hillside stands a miniature conservatory where no doubt as lovely a winter garden blooms. What a sitting reminder that mines may come and mines may go! Within, some of the most interesting mining patents and records of the State; without, this blossoming Eden.

Each gray cottage and tiny terrace garden of the residential section that more and more resembles a settlement of the cliff-dwellers as it mounts to the summit, each deserted boarding house might add its contribution to the story of the once proud camp; likewise each vacant shop and storeroom of the business section below. Very patiently they await the coming of a historian while the tourist rushes past.

Just as men are bewildered and lost from want of guides in a large library, so are others from an equal want of direction in the purchase of a small one. . . . But worse than the loss of money, are the weariness from reading dull and shallow books, the corruption from reading vicious, extravagant, and confused books, and the waste of time and patience from reading idle and impertinent books. The remedy is not by saying "this book you shall read, and this other you shall not read under penalty," but by inducing students to regard self-education solemnly, by giving them information on the classification of books, and by setting them to judge authors vigorously and for themselves.—THOMAS DAVIS, in "Essays Literary and Historical."

Titles

Titles are but nicknames, and every nickname is a title. The thing is perfectly harmless in itself, but it marks a sort of foppiness in the human character, which degrades it. It reduces man into the diminutive of man in things which are great and awaiting planting. In a huge black walnut cabinet that matches the woodwork and furnishings is a collection of ore samples and nuggets such as might have caused the rushes and stampedes of former days. . . . The four-story brick hostelry adjoining the bank to the hillward is the Teller House, bearing the name of a former senator, and closely identified with the history of the city from its bravest days. The red-walled barroom has of late become the main dining room, catering to county officials, high school students, and a sprinkling of tourists, and offering by way of modernity the municipal organ concerts from Denver by radio. What a setting for mining deals, and camp festivity in general is here!—until some winter brings it back again. . . . The banquet hall of General Grant's visit has become a laundry. The bedrooms have fared better; many

THE River Ema at Tartu (Dorpat) is small, but it is, nevertheless, a scene of great activity. After the winter ice has melted, you will find it dotted with timber rafts; later on when the yards have worked their will on the rough tree trunks and turned them into planks, the rafts give place to strange broad-bottomed barges lazily sailing along, or being poled perhaps, or maybe following somewhat unwillingly in the wake of a little tug.

Self-Education in Books

Look at that wall of motley calfskin, open those slips of inked rags—who would fancy them as valuable as the rows of stamped cloth in a warehouse? Yet Aladdin's lamp was a child's kaleidoscope in comparison. There the thoughts and deeds of the most efficient men during three thousand years are accumulated, and every one who will learn a few conventional signs—

twenty-four (magical) letters—can pass at pleasure from Plato to Napoleon, from the Argonauts to the Afghans; from the proven mathematics of La Place to the mythology of Egypt, and the lyrics of Burns. Young reader! Pause steadily and look at this fact till it blaze before you; look till your imagination summons named in that list sentence; and when these visions—from the Greek pirate to the fiery-eyed Scotchman have begun to dim, solemnly resolve to use these glorious opportunities as one whose breast has been throbbing at the far sight of a mountain, resolves to climb it, and already strains and exults in his purposeful toil. . . .

On the selection and purchase of books it is hard to say what is useful without going into detail. Carlyle says that a library is the true University of our days, where every sort of knowledge is brought together to be studied; but the student needs guides in the library as much as in the University. He does not need rules nor rulers; but light and classification. . . . For one man who gains weapons from idle reading, we know twenty who lose their simplicity without getting strength, and purchase cold recollections of other men's thoughts by the sacrifice of nature.

Just as men are bewildered and lost from want of guides in a large library, so are others from an equal want of direction in the purchase of a small one. . . . But worse than the loss of money, are the weariness from reading dull and shallow books, the corruption from reading vicious, extravagant, and confused books, and the waste of time and patience from reading idle and impertinent books. The remedy is not by saying "this book you shall read, and this other you shall not read under penalty," but by inducing students to regard self-education solemnly, by giving them information on the classification of books, and by setting them to judge authors vigorously and for themselves.—THOMAS DAVIS, in "Essays Literary and Historical."

A True Sense of Trials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE'S outlook on life is determined not so much by his environment as by his mental caliber. Hence the same experience coming upon different individuals may produce very different reactions, whether the experience be considered pleasant or unpleasant. Thus in the goings and comings of daily life we seem to encounter sunshine and storm in varied proportions. The storms are often designated trials, and these trials sometimes seem to be all there is to contemplate. It is therefore worth while to inquire if there be not some real foundation to justify the optimist's view of things. For surely the coming and going of trials are not happenings which belong merely to chance or fortune.

The student of Christian Science knows that there is no such thing in reality as chance, and that trials are to be explained on quite a different basis. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless worries of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science. Without this process of weaning, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?' Great numbers of students of Christian Science can today testify that this has been their experience,—that trials, so called, have turned them 'to the arms of divine Love.' In the light of this statement, trials take on a new aspect, and all thought of chance as a factor in our lives fades away. Therefore Christian Scientists lovingly and gratefully acknowledge that, as Mrs. Eddy graphically phrases it (ibid., p. 66), 'Trials are proofs of God's care.'"

This, of course, in no sense implies that trials come to us from God. For, as stated in the Bible, God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil"; and cannot "look on iniquity." If trials were included in God's vision, they would be eternal; since whatever He knows must be the same yesterday, today, and forever. We seem to see trials as real and

tangible because we do not see as God sees, but are deceived by the mists and shadows of materiality, which have no real existence in God's sunlit realm of love.

But "trials are proofs of God's care" because they compel progress. It is an old saying that one is never standing still; that one is either advancing or going backward. There is a spiritual reason for this; and it is given in these words (ibid., p. 233): "Progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill." Thus trials must be looked upon as opportunities for spiritual advancement; if we are working according to the rules of Christian Science. Every time a problem, which the so-called trial presents to us, is worked out according to these rules, a certain amount of added spiritual ability is obtained, just as a musician adds to his skill by practice; or, to word it differently, each time there is obtained an added proof that we are working in God's way; and this proof increases our faith and understanding and, consequently, our love for God.

What encouragement and joy the assurance gives us that God's law of progress "demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill!" If we are sincerely working out our salvation according to the teachings of Christian Science, the amount of Truth we understand will stir up only such error as our understanding can cope with. Thus we can understand the reason why God overcomes evil, in whatever situation we may find ourselves, and why we can overcome doubt and fear. And when doubt and fear are silenced, we realize the aliveness of God, good, and receive the blessing of His healing power. For it is by this realization that healing takes place, the power of God, good, overcoming the seeming difficulty with which we have felt ourselves faced, just as naturally as sunlight displaces gloom when a closed-up house is thrown open.

As we steadfastly continue in our endeavors to make progress under the law of God, we glimpse the goal to which Paul had attained when he said, "Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake; for when I am weak, then am I strong." He had reached the point where he could welcome the trials whereby he advanced to greater good, so sure was he of the power of God, good. And so each one can set Paul's goal before him and work toward it; and when discouragement tries to dissuade, he can press on in the knowledge that what one brave warrior attained, all may attain if they but persevere.

Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Faith speaks
In winter silence,
When the snows
Hide bud and bower.
Faith knows,
Aye surely knows
How each obedient rose
Unfolds its flower.
And yet again,
Faith whispers in the night
Of songs and stars,
And morning glory
Bright with praise and power.

ROBERT E. KEY.

African Pottery

I was much interested at Kisumu, on Lake Tanganyika, by watching a potter at her work. She first pounded with a pestle, such as they use in beating corn, enough earth and water for making one pot, until it formed a perfectly homogeneous mass. Then putting it on a flat stone, she gave it a blow with her fist, to form a hollow in the middle, and worked it roughly into shape with her hands, keeping them constantly wet. She then smoothed out the finger-marks with a corn-cob, and polished the pot with pieces of gourd and wood—the gourd giving it the proper curves; finally ornamenting it with a sharp-pointed stick. I went to examine the work, wondering how it would be taken off the wheel, and the bottom shaped, and found that no bottom had yet been formed. But after the vessel had been drying four or five hours in a shady place, it was sufficiently stiff to be handled carefully, and a bottom was then worked in. From beginning to pound the clay till the pot-holding about three gallons—was put aside to dry, occupied thirty-five minutes, and providing it with a bottom might take ten minutes more. The shapes are very graceful, and wonderfully truly formed, many being like the amphora in the Villa Diomed at Pompeii.—VERNEY LOVETT CAMERON, in "Across Africa."

Narcissi

A flower-girl in the street to-day,
With bloom-filled basket all aglow,
Amidst her tulips hidden away
Had some narcissus flowers, I know.
For as I passed the scent of these
Came floating to me on the breeze.

And, all at once, against her dress—
Her yellow dress—I saw them lie,
Narcissus flowers of loveliness,
Each one with red and yellow eye,
All gently moving up and down,
Against the colour of her gown.

I saw her face, where laughter
played,
Her fair cheeks flushed—her cheeks
so fair—
Far lovelier than the flowers which
swayed.

So softly on her bosom there,
Her eyes! Her eyes? Sweet eyes of
blue!
Her mouth so red! Her mouth so
true!

I know that 'midst some tulips there
That in the flower-girl's basket
lay—
The pink ones, bolder far than fair,
The red and yellow, brave and
gay—
Narcissus! flowers lay crushed and
sweet
And spread their perfume through
the street.

—J. MORROW GOSWOLD, in The Bookman
(London)

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MONITOR

Founded 1908 by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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N. Y. C.—Boy about 16, mechanically inclined, to answer telephone intelligently; future superior. Box K-254, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—General utility man, middle-aged, strong; willing to do kitchen work and odd jobs; good wages. Silver Street, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.

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WANTED, by reliable man, carpentry, odd jobs, repairs, painting, etc. Tel. Arlington 3086-J.

YOUNG MAN with family desires position, experienced along retail line; executive of chain of radio stores; buyer, advertising manager; has had some retail banking experience. Box K-259, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WOMAN, trustworthy, capable; part time housekeeper for business couple; afternoon until after dinner; references; salary; references. Jamaica, N. Y. Telephone area 5848-0355.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Germany's Remarkable Recovery

WHATEVER rumors may have been circulated in past months or recent years questioning Germany's progress out of her war depression, a report just issued by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, compiled by an expert and containing conclusions reached in an extended tour, should set them at rest. For this report shows clearly that Germany, by "steady, plodding work," which "is the order of the day," has made a remarkable recovery from her former postwar difficulties.

As to what will be the effects of some of the methods at present being used only the future can tell. The writer of this report, however, speaks of a "spirit of enterprise and will to improve and advance in industry" which should prove of lasting value. There is greater question, maybe, regarding the fact that he sees no prospect of Germany's adhering effectively to the Washington eight-hour day agreement, in this connection it being noted that a fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-seven and even a fifty-nine-hour week is being worked in first-class establishments possessing up-to-date machinery in their particular branch.

Whatever may be thought of the details of the process of recovery through which Germany is passing, however, now that its restoration is becoming an accomplished fact one can look with more of hope into the future than was the case even comparatively recently. The world is coming fast to realize that so long as a part of its body politic is in distress the rest of it cannot be entirely free from trouble. One cannot, therefore, but see as auspicious the statement that the country's mills, towns and villages all show remarkable extensions and improvements compared with pre-war days.

On his earlier visits, this writer says, it was painfully evident that the standard of living and general comfort had been greatly lowered. Each visit, however, showed that there was a fixed determination to get back to a higher standard, and this, it appears, is being gradually achieved. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that it may not be long before whatever was good in pre-war Germany will have once more come into its own, while certain qualities that may have been not so desirable will have passed through the furnace and come out purified and improved.

The Spokesman's Successor

JUST as unostentatiously as the White House "Spokesman" appeared in Washington as the accredited interpreter of administrative policies, he has abandoned his interesting rôle, leaving behind him only the memory of the part he played. Hereafter, in so far as his particular auditors and inquirers are concerned, the President himself will answer for him. There are indications that he has failed, at times, to dignify the rôle of anonymity assigned to him, perhaps because the harmless subterfuge which had been adopted made it possible to attribute to him pronouncements which really cautious writers and reporters would not have felt free to attribute to his chief. He perhaps failed to inspire the genuine respect and confidence which might have been accorded him.

There has been gained the impression that those who have attended these conferences in the executive offices of the President long ago discovered that Mr. Coolidge had no need to observe, as a precautionary measure, a practice which would leave an opportunity to discredit the utterances of some unidentified or anonymous spokesman. The President is not in the habit of sending up trial balloons, as they are called, for the purpose of testing public sentiment. His position on matters of vital public importance is today just about what it will be tomorrow. He seems seldom to have occasion to repudiate or discredit important utterances that have been attributed to him by newspaper men who are taken into his confidence.

No higher tribute could be paid to the rank and file of the men and women who represent the newspaper press at the capital. Neither could more sincere testimony be offered to the singleness of purpose of the President. Confidence begets and encourages confidence, and the decision of the Chief Executive to remove from the civil list an attaché who lately has rendered no really valuable service, either to the President or the public, will be commended.

Two Kinds of Farm Credits

THE action taken by the National Grange, the largest and most influential American farm association, in urging a reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board, directs attention to the existence of a marked conflict of opinion in agricultural circles as to the functions of the intermediate credit banks, and the use that should be made of their loaning power. In reality the questions at issue go much deeper than the points touched upon by the Grange, since they involve the much wider problem of the causes that have operated to bring about conditions in which so many farmers find it necessary to go deeper in debt in order to carry on their industry. That the widespread depression affecting agriculture in many important farming regions of the United States could be dissipated to a large extent by loans of public or private funds was a popular suggestion following the unexampled deflation in prices of staple farm products beginning in 1920. In many thousands of cases bankruptcy and forced abandonment of farms was avoided by governmental loans, and as a temporary measure of relief the assistance rendered by various federal agencies was doubtless highly valuable.

Because of this service rendered to the country's most important industry, there arose a demand in some quarters for still greater government loans to agriculture. Bills providing for the issuance of what was termed "national currency" to the amount of billions of dollars were introduced in the Congress by prominent members of the "farm bloc," but failed to secure any considerable support. In several of the western states, where many local banks were threatened with bankruptcy, the War

Finance Commission furnished assistance that enabled them to carry on, and ultimately to meet their obligations. Action of this kind, however, was recognized as merely a temporary measure of relief, and it was urged that provision should be made for a continuing system of loans through intermediate credit banks.

Farmer sentiment is by no means unanimous as to the nature of loans that can wisely be made by federal agencies, and the question will be hotly discussed when the matter of further legislation comes up at the next session of the Congress. On the one hand it is claimed that loans for the purpose of increasing the farmers' efficiency will but make more difficult the problem of disposing of the agricultural surplus, since the result will be the growth of larger crops. Another objection urged is that government loans will lead to further speculation in land, and thus ultimately increase the farmers' tax and interest burdens. More credit that does not provide markets for the additional crops that it is intended to aid in producing will hardly satisfy the great majority of complaining farmers.

A Medal for Stage Diction

SIGNIFICANT is the award by the American Academy of Arts and Letters of its gold medal for good stage diction to Edith Wynne Matthison. After nearly thirty years of work in the theater, during which time she has brought loveliness of speech and warmth of poetic imagination to many classic rôles, Miss Matthison is now giving the benefit of her experience to students of drama at an arts school at Millbrook, N. Y.

In making the presentation, the secretary of the academy, Robert Underwood Johnson, said: "The artist whom we desire to honor today is known to the Anglo-Saxon world for the clarity, the music and the beauty of her speech. No one who has heard her has failed to catch the tone and accent of her voice so necessary to the comprehension of the thought." He referred to Miss Matthison's large service to the stage in England and America in Shakespearean and Greek plays, as well as her work in the unforgettable medieval morality play, "Everyman." He said this work had been done always with conscientious respect for "the responsibility of the artist, and with a resulting charm that has made each of her plays not only a revelation of human nature but an intellectual and emotional joy."

Aside from the well-merited recognition of Miss Matthison's mastery of beautiful speech in the theater, the occasion served an even larger purpose if it should bring before great numbers of people the need of giving thought to improving their enunciation and pronunciation. For one of the pleasantest things in the world is to hear words fitly spoken.

Perhaps because of the rush of city life, many people are hurried in their speech, slurring some of the syllables of long words, even clipping off the final syllable in many instances. So slovenly is enunciation at times that one actually seems to be listening to a strange language, so far removed is the dialect from accepted English. Not that pedantic speech is to be desired, with its doubling of final consonants in words ending in "t" or "d" or "b." Nor is it necessary to roll one's "r's" in order to sound them. Only a little thought and care are needed in connection with ordinary daily conversation for a large improvement to be noticed in the clarity and charm of one's speech.

A Little Dog and a Great Service

DISHMOP—not the implement of warfare against refractory dishes but a little French poodle who in times of neglect bore a striking resemblance to the kitchen utensil—is to be the subject of a memorial by the students and members of the faculty of Mount Holyoke College.

Dishmop was a loved and loving little dog and in his everyday activities it may be said that he personified or rather "dogified" joy and happiness. There was nothing bigoted, however, about Dishmop. He seemed to be able to absorb all the isms that a college atmosphere imparts and transform them into a doctrine of universal love.

This little dog performed a great service at Mount Holyoke College. That outward manifestation of a dog's happiness and friendliness, the wagging tail, never could have been more pronounced than it was in Dishmop, who is said to have actually shaken with joy whenever a friendly hand was laid upon his shaggy brow.

And it was in this that Dishmop became a sort of ambassador of friendship among the students. He "introduced" many a shy freshman not only to other freshmen but also to members of the higher classes. He was what is popularly known as a "good mixer," and in mingling with the students he brought them all together, not in the serious atmosphere of the classroom but in the lighter and less restrained environment of the campus, where lasting friendships are begun. Surely Dishmop was worthy of all the honors that the students propose to pay to him.

Co-operation in Industrial Practice

THE conception of industry as essentially co-operative, dependent for its well-being upon the working together of employer and employee from the standpoint of mutuality, is no longer the exclusive concern of the idealist. Co-operation as a practical, constructive force is proving profitable in dollars and cents. Not many months ago, the spokesman for one of the largest utility companies which has made a thorough test of the co-operative policy declared that it yielded dollars for dimes, and that this yield not only benefited employer and stockholder, but was shared substantially by employees.

Now comes the 1926 report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, indicating that while a ten-to-one ratio of return from co-operation may not serve as a literal yardstick, the practice of thorough co-operation becomes reflected in a balance sheet; shows up in the tangibles as well as the intangibles of a company.

The operating revenues of the Pennsylvania in 1926 were \$709,817,449. The net income,

equal to 13.53 per cent on the capital stock, was \$97,567,958. The cause of high net earnings is not found exclusively in increases of revenue. Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1926 show that in that year the railroad business generally suffered an increasing falling off of business, due to the growing use of the private automobile and the motorbus. The significant portion of the Pennsylvania report is in the statement of ratio of operating expenses to total revenue, which in 1926 was nearly 10 per cent lower than in 1921. Economy and efficiency in the production of railway service are responsible for increased profits in a greater degree than are increased revenues, and it is in this vital portion of the report that the dollars and cents advantages of the co-operative policy show. General Atterbury, the Pennsylvania president, gives this factor credit:

The successful achievement of the past year reflecting as it did the great prosperity of the country was also made possible by increasingly friendly and effective co-operation between employees and management.

Programs of economy and efficiency such as must be effective in order to scale down the ratio of operating expenses to revenues are dependent ultimately upon whole-hearted co-operation between management and men. It is all very well to issue orders from the front office that economy is to be the rule, but the making of these orders over into performances rests back upon the efforts of individual employees. If their attitudes toward their company are apathetic and indifferent, economy programs fail of accomplishment. But employees who have been spurred on by the example and the general force of their management to trust the motives and objectives set up by that management inevitably are thereby galvanized into effort. A policy of co-operation then resolves into an active contribution to sound, enlightened business.

The fact of the profitability of such a policy incidentally will win adherents who might never be convinced by less tangible forms of proof.

Folksong's Restricted Definition

FOLKSONG, because of the excessive respect of musical investigators for geographers and ethnologists, has been forced to take on restricted definition. That, for example, which is known in the United States as the music of the Southern Negro, cannot be described from the outlook of style and sentiment as altogether southern, nor from the viewpoint of melodic interval and rhythmic accent as exclusively Negro.

Not but that a certain type of American folksong is plausibly enough referred to the cotton plantations, for literary and documentary reasons. Not but that a certain other type, too, the "spiritual," has all the illusion of being Negro, when presented by Negro singers; especially if somebody in the course of performance talks on Negro customs, or if the program book contains the texts of the pieces in dialect, with annotations. In such cases, however, the real question is more or less lost sight of. Folk-music is identified with folk-verse. An air becomes the same thing as a stanza.

When the so-called Negro music is permitted to address the listener in its own eloquence and persuasion, with no words to affect the outcome, as in Dvorák's "New World" symphony, argument from place and race immediately ceases to count. In the form of instrumental themes, the music of the Negro stands as music of the New World, indeed; but in a general emotional, rather than a special political, meaning. When, again, this same music appears as the thematic material of American composers who are of the South, like John Powell and Harold Morris, it is by no means to be considered as Southern folksong transferred from the cornfield to the concert hall and rigged out in fine harmony and flaunting counterpoint. Rather it is to be regarded as the heart of all nations expressing itself; as, assuredly, was the music which underlay the works of the masters, pre-classic, classic and post-classic, whether written according to modal, diatonic, chromatic or dissonant theory. Rhetorical differences with change of times and tempers; one song, nevertheless, everywhere.

Random Ramblings

France is experimenting with cast iron blocks for pavements. It is said that some French people believe that the streets in the United States are paved with gold. Perhaps this is a case of imitation being the sincerest form of flattery.

A number of Canadians and Americans have formed a corporation, with a big capital, for the purpose of increasing the present amity between the two countries. It should pay wonderful dividends!

Major Seagrave predicts that 203 miles an hour will be a common speed in the future. This ought to help some in clearing the landscape of billboards.

Stacy Ammonier, the British author, says "Humor is largely defensive." This is correct, for when it becomes offensive it ceases to be humor.

American manufacturers report that stretching of rubber supplies has prevented ballooning of tire prices.

A silver lining of the Chinese cloud is the recent education of the world on problems in the Orient.

This is the season when a man gets last year's straw hat out of storage and decides to buy a new one.

The future has something in store for those who place something in store for the future.

"Oh, East is East and West is West—" and now the twain seem to have met.

China could better solve its problem by leaving the "2" off revolution.

The reign of peace will never cause a storm of protest.

The daily grind should help to sharpen one's wit.

Do you beat round a thing or do you play square?

Why not a chain of golf links?

It Is Said of the Red Sea

A FLAWLESS blue plate split into two glancing mirrors of the same peerless hue by the bow of our small coastal steamer. We were taking our way down the Red Sea. Cerulean sky, indigo sea. Not a cloud; not a ripple, save as waves formed and rolled in white foam from either side of the bow. The sun overhead was intensely still.

At night, from a vantage point in the tip of the bow, we looked over into two curling walls of flame continually pushed aside. It was the greeting of phosphorescence. The sea was black, the night was black. Only our masthead light, the twin arcs of phosphorescence, and the stars spoke from the darkness.

Such is one small impression of the Red Sea. Some interest attaches at the moment to that body of water. The English are said to have obtained a concession to bore for oil on Farasan Island, and the Italians are presumed to be taking steps which might lead to some form of political advantage or commercial concession in the Yemen, where it follows the coast of the Red Sea. There are many rumors afloat, but with these we need not at the moment concern ourselves. There is, on the other hand, a story about the Red Sea which may be worth repeating.

Geologists say that the Red Sea (roughly 1500 miles long and 150 miles in width) is thought to be a "rift valley," or a strip of the earth's surface which has subsided between two "faults," or breaks. A German, Alfred Wegener, states an interesting theory in his book, "Die Entstehung der Kontinente und Ozeane," which—in reference to our subject—says that the continent of Africa is breaking away through the ages from the continent of Asia and that Arabia once was completely joined to Africa and fitted into the western shores of the Red Sea and coast of British Somaliland. At the north end of the Red Sea the rift branches into the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akaba. Incidentally, the same rift valley of the Gulf of Akaba continues directly to the Dead Sea (which is 1300 feet below sea level and which has a depth of 1200 feet below the bottom of this rift is finally reached) and the Jordan valley.

The islands along each side of the Red Sea are sterile and rocky. Birds, of which perhaps one of the best known is the sea eagle, found at Makawar, are plentiful. Along the east coast of the Red Sea are Arab tribes, Semites, and along a goodly part of the west coast the black-skinned Hadendaowas, Hamites. The sailors in their picturesque lateen-rigged boats are almost invariably Arabs. The boats are known as "sambuks." I recall our anchoring off Kamanar Island on a breezy morning and watching the seamanship of these skillful Arabs. They came out—some of them—in us in wooden dugouts, which were laden with fruit and vegetables of a sort, and fish. These logs, from which the canoes are made, are brought by Zanzibaris from the east coast of Africa.

The Hadendaowas are a peculiar people of unknown origin, whose language appears to have an affinity with no other. They are perhaps—as a man who knows these parts intimately has told me—a branch of an old Hamitic race and may be allied to the ancient Egyptians. The Hadendaowas are the "Fuzzy Wuzzies" of Rudyard Kipling fame, and are so called because the manner of dressing the men's hair once every year or two years forces the hair to grow straight up until it forms a dense jungle protruding in every possible direction. They are a brave and likeable people. Their port along the Sudan coast with which we are best familiar is Port Sudan.

Speaking of Port Sudan, it might be remarked that it

has a yearly tide: the water is some four feet higher there in winter than in summer. Otherwise, there is no change at all. Port Sudan is about in the middle of the Red Sea. At the north end of the Red Sea, however, there is a daily tide of six feet, and at the opposite end a converse daily tide, which is the normal daily tide of the Indian Ocean. The prevalent wind is down in summer and up in winter; although, so a sea captain told me once, the winds blow in opposite directions, generally, at the two ends of the Red Sea—that is, away from one another in certain seasons and toward one another in other seasons. A dead calm usually occurs—when there is such a thing—about in the middle of the Red Sea.

I have asked several persons why this water was given the name of Red Sea. One suggested because of the enormous streaks, three hundred to four hundred yards wide and miles long, of red algae, or seaweed, floating on the surface. Another conjecture is that among certain tribes direction of the compass is referred to in terms of colors. This is, for instance, one explanation of why the Sudan was named "el Sudan," or "the Black." Of course, el Sudan might have referred to the black people of this region.

Still another suggestion for the name of the Red Sea is that the polished blue on a sweltering day, when there is not a breath of air, becomes such a mirror for the sun as to take on almost a red appearance. In the period of calm, it would take a sailing boat, or sambuk, days, or even weeks, to reach a wind at the northern or southern end. It was bad enough on a steamer, but one can imagine what the conditions would be on such a small boat with a lifeless sail.

Along the Sudan coast there grows a stunted desert acacia. In some years it rains in the winter; in some years it rains in the summer; in some years it does not rain at all. When there is rain along the coast, there come down from the mountains and hills at the back enormous herds of ariel, or gazelle, and antelope. It is a strange land.

We spoke of the oil seepage on Farasan Island and the oil concession acquired there by an English group. Not far below the Gulf of Suez is the Jebel Zeit, or hill of oil of the Arabs, and mons petrolii of the Romans. Oil is actually being profitably exploited today at two places along this coast, at Harghah and Gema. But it has been said by a geological expert that so much money has already been sunk in drilling in this region without tangible results that the original cost can hardly be expected to be covered by any oil produced in the future.

Such are a few, but only a few, phases of the Red Sea. Egypt, the Sudan, and Eritrea, on the west side, and Arabia, on the east, are countries of sufficient importance to the world to keep that body of water dividing them for decades to come before the public eye. Besides, it is Great Britain's sea lane to India.

I would like to recall an incident which may be considered irrelevant, but which nevertheless indicates Great Britain's attachment to this waterway. We were passing the island of Perim in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the mouth of the Red Sea. The captain said to me: "In six seconds the fact that our steamer has passed this point is recorded in London." This was at a time when war activities were not fully ended. It was a time, also, when an ordinary telegram from Aden—which is just around the corner from Perim—might have taken days to reach London.

The Red Sea is an intriguing blue pond, but what a blue! R. A. C.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

SPRINGTIME in Switzerland is, to those who have not experienced it before, a revelation of unexpected beauty. To enjoy it fully one must go into the mountains and watch the snowdrops, crocuses and sweet-smelling jonquils push through the grass as the snow melts. In a few weeks now the upland pastures will be a dream of delight with their carpet of many-colored flowers, and then it may well come the gentle-faced narcissi, dancing in white array in uplands airy. After that will come all the gentians and wild orchids. The botanist may well rejoice to live in Switzerland, where there is a greater variety of wild flowers than in any other of the lowland countries, and one need not in springtime go further than Geneva to see one of the most beautiful views in the world, Mont Blanc and the snow peaks of the Savoyard, shining in the mists of an early morning as if held by invisible chains between heaven and earth.

The Swiss, who have given a tangible proof of their belief in the settlement of disputes by arbitration, in the many arbitral treaties which they have made, are naturally a little perplexed and disappointed at the long delay in the solution of their differences with the French over the question of the free zones. These zones, which were created in 1815 in the Pays de Gex and the Haute Savoie, were so called because they lie between the customs barriers of France and Switzerland as a small free trade hinterland to the Canton of Geneva. In the Treaty of Versailles it was laid down that a new arrangement should be reached concerning these zones, and an agreement was signed between the two countries in 1921 suppressing the zones in exchange for certain tariff advantages.

The Swiss, however, rejected the compromise, which, according to their Constitution, had to be submitted to a referendum, and in November, 1922, the then Swiss Government advanced the French customs to the political frontier. The next French Government consented to submit the dispute to arbitration, but the decision has been robbed of its grace by the inordinately long time which the Senate has taken to ratify the necessary procedure for this purpose.

Another question has now cropped up, and that is the neutrality of the Haute Savoie, which was guaranteed in the older treaties, and the French Government now demands that Switzerland shall surrender its claim to the neutrality of this zone before the French Senate fulfills its part in relation to the arbitral procedure as to the customs barriers. Perhaps the best way out of this difficulty would be for the two governments to act simultaneously in this matter.

The desire of Swiss parents to give their sons the best education is natural and praiseworthy. But are not too many of the youth of our country, asks the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, educated for the learned professions? The increase in the number of students in the technical high schools and universities of Switzerland is certainly very remarkable, for whereas in 1900 the figure was 2871, it is now nearly 7000. Indeed, the percentage of these students to the population is higher in Switzerland than in Germany, and the Swiss parent argues that the time has come when the Swiss parent should think twice before sending his children into professions which are already overcrowded.

It therefore urges that young men who show no special aptitude for the higher studies should seek their fortunes in less ambitious vocations, where there is still a prospect of making a good livelihood. "Let them become tailors, tinkers, masons or plasterers, dairymen, bootmakers, or waiters, rather than clerks or lawyers with little or nothing to do."

The Council of State of the Republic of Geneva has resolved to make a determined effort to square its accounts. There has been a serious deficit for some years, and in spite of increased taxation the budget for 1927 is still 4,000,000 francs on the wrong side of the ledger. This is an improvement on the low-water mark of 8,250,000. But the longer these deficits go on, the more difficult it becomes to balance accounts, for interest has to be paid

on arrears. The Council of State therefore proposes to work out a new scheme of taxation, which will at least wipe out the deficit of 1925, which reached 5,000,000 francs. The money is to be obtained by increasing the scale of taxation for the higher categories of income and property taxpayers, the proposal to add additional centimes to indirect taxation having been rejected by popular vote. This is not the first time that these direct taxes have been increased, and naturally no one who has to pay them likes doing so. But if the deficits can be wiped off, everyone in Geneva will gain in the end, for the cost of living will fall. Strict economy will be needed, and it is of little use, as the Journal de Genève points out, to increase taxation if fresh expenses, such as the recent additional grant for the unemployed, are to be incurred at the same time.

The mouettes (sea gulls) have put on their black caps and, with new tail feathers to match, have disappeared to their nesting places at the mouth of the Rhone. I am sorry to see them go, for the pretty swirl of their wings adds greatly to the charm of the bridges and quays of Geneva, and among them I had one or two particular friends who seemed to know me and could not understand why every day I did not bring them morsels of bread. My little black friends, the coots, with their odd white bills and bald patch on their heads, have also gone. They have learned that so long as they keep to the lake and river within the confines of the city they are safe from the punt gunners, who, when the close season is over, pursue them in other parts of the lake. They were so numerous this year that the water within the harbor was sometimes almost black with them, and the kind people of Geneva fed them as well as the sea gulls. It was very amusing to watch a mouette's consternation when the coot it was pursuing in the hope that it would drop its morsel disappeared suddenly under the water. But none of these birds are so tame as the swans, some of whom, from time to time, take a little promenade up the various slipways to the quays.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor's editorial board must reserve the right of its selection, and this board does not undertake to hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

Massachusetts War Memorial

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are building a memorial for future generations and, in my opinion, more to memorialize the manner in which the United States entered the war than the actual sacrifices. So my war memorial is a shaft like Bunker Hill Monument, surmounted by a gold star, to shine by day and by night. "Let us forget!" On the four sides there might be cut deeply and gilded the names of men and women who made the supreme sacrifice.

The shaft would rest on a base of steps. At the foot of the shaft the flags of Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, with the Stars and Stripes in the midst, symbolic of the time when the United States stood by the other nations. At the base of the colors, our state flag done in mosaic in its natural colors, and at one side, partly covering it, a gold wreath inscribed with that wonderful verse from St. John:

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

The whole to face the rising sun.

We who were in the war-ridden countries during the whole of the World War need no memorial; we shall never forget. Those who went across later and those who were disabled by the war will never forget, but for those future generations who may never see war, let us try to perpetuate the qualities brought out, in America in time of need—the courage, the unselfishness, the devotion to the ideal of lasting peace and liberty.

I would like to suggest the Fenway, opposite the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, as an appropriate place for the Massachusetts war memorial. "1914-1918."